New China — Great Coming Market (p. 11)

THE FINANCIAL POST

The Canadian Newspaper for Businessmen and Investors

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The Nation's Business

McTague and Time Wage Control Hopes

Just how good the new King formula for holding the wage control line will prove is a matter of wide speculation. In the hands of ten boards, nine of which are chaired by provincial ministers of labor, the new test of adjusting wages so as to remove "gross inequalities and injustices" is capable of almost any interpretation.

For the past three months the Cabinet itself and groups of the Government's most expert advisers have been wrangling, without any real success, to determine what "gross" inequalities and injustices mean. The moderate view is that the phrase is so meaningless that, without some anchor, it is of little or no practical use as an instrument for regulating an over-all price ceiling administration.

The greatest measure of hope lies not in a vague wage formula, but in the economic factors for 1944, which indicate considerable lessening of wage pressure.

With the prospect of 100,000 fewer people employed in war industry by midsummer of 1944, the eagerness on the part of employers and employees to seek higher wages will diminish. Labor leaders will be less prone to urge strong or illegal measures for higher wage rates.

With industry in many cases starting to shift into consumer goods, there will not be the same "ability to pay" since wage increases are still not recognized by the Prices Board as a legitimate reason for seeking a product price adjustment.

Time, more than Government policy, is on the side of our ability to continue the anti-inflation experiment which has earned an enviable reputation for Canada.

Enlargement of the NWLB should give Mr. Justice McTague a chance to travel around, infuse his own philosophy into the minds of the regional boards.

Changing economic conditions, and the presumption that wage policy continues in McTague hands, seem to give us a fair chance of being able to ride the inflation tide for another spell.

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PAVING THE WAYS OF DICTATORSHIP

CBC plans for formation of a second national network will apparently give it much firmer control over a large group of still independent radio stations. In this way the CBC is building up a gigantic machine, most susceptible to misuse, very useful for forcing down Canadian throats the particular kind of propaganda which it or a political party in power want us to hear.

This setup is wonderfully contrived to prepare the way for socialist revolutionaries whose guide books are very blunt in declaring that Goebbels-type propaganda machinery is an essential prerequisite of success; that the citizens must get only the official version of news and views; that free discussion and a free press cannot be tolerated.

Reason for the second network is apparently that the existing network is now overloaded with commercial business and it wants to expand.

The latest CBC report shows its gross commercial revenues at around $1,800,000. Yet here are the official declarations of CBC policy in that regard — declarations which have never been amended:

Feb. 3, 1938, the CBC Board Chairman declared: "Beyond the figure of $500,000 (per year) of commercial revenue from network and local stations it is not the desire nor the intention of the corporation to go and that only until we are self-supporting from other sources."

Feb. 8, 1938, Hon. C. D. Howe, then Minister of Transport with CBC in his field, told the House of Commons: "It is not the desire or intention of the corporation at any time to obtain a revenue of over $500,000 from commercial sources for obvious reasons."

This government baby has been growing apace. It demands your license fee and it pays no taxes. It polices and at the same time competes with independent radio stations. Now, with its second network scheme the CBC goes against the spirit and letter of all wartime regulations by expansion of its commercial facilities. It does so at a time when business generally is subjected to, and willingly accepts, all sorts of restrictions and limitations; when competing advertising media, such as magazines, newspapers, posters, direct-mail, are all strictly prevented from expanding because of paper rationing and other wartime regulations.

Whoever it is that these days runs the CBC and determines its policy, he or they, are certainly acting in a manner calculated to pave the ways of dictatorship.

• • •

MR. COLDWELL — PLEASE NOTE

"Big business," we thought, had already been blamed for everything. Not so apparently. Brigadier J. C. Meakins, deputy director of Canadian Army Medical Services told the venereal disease conference this week (as reported Globe and Mail):

"The primary basis of the spread of venereal disease is through the prostitute, whether organized or free lance, whether operating for gain or promiscuous pleasure. It's going to be a fight to the death with the first group, which stems from big business."

Presumably, this is already noted for use in forthcoming addresses by the Socialists.

• • •

ONTARIO KEY TO STOCK CROOK PROBLEM

Perfection in the control of securities dealing is unattainable. But securities enforcement officers contacted by The Financial Post on both sides of the international boundary are agreed on two points:

Most of the shortcomings of the present system are attributable to the failure of Ontario to control securities and security dealers as effectively as do the other provinces and the United States;

Most of those shortcomings could be remedied if Ontario were more stringent in the granting of licenses to brokers, promoters and their agents.

What is needed now is a thorough review of the records of all those who hold authorizations from the Provincial Securities Commission, and the elimination of those who do not measure up to the standards set in other provinces and in the United States.

Once Ontario has been purged of the type of dealer whose record shows him consistently operating in the shady zone—beyond the law or just an inch inside it—many of the secondary problems of securities control will disappear.

But Ontario's Security Commission is made up of civil servants and hence must reflect the policies and decisions of the Ontario Cabinet. Responsibility for the present condition of securities control lies with the previous provincial administration. Responsibility for its correction must be faced squarely and promptly by Premier Drew and Attorney-general Blackwell.

Coal Costs May Rise 80c a Ton

N. S. Mine Wage Boost May Cost $4 Millions as NWLB Bows to O'Connor Ruling

By STAFF WRITER

OTTAWA.—Users of Nova Scotia coal got a potential price increase of possibly 80 cents a ton and the men who mine that coal got a pay boost of $4 millions a year this week in one of the most blistering wage decisions ever handed out in this country.

Faced with the fact that the O'Connor Commission had already given $1 a day to striking western coal miners and that N. S. coal miners were now seeking $1.25 a day "in the way lawfully provided," Mr. Justice McTague in his capacity as chairman of the National Wage Board produced a 1,300-word "reasons for judgment" which sets a new high in forthright and open-handed commentary.

The Board gives the N. S. coal miners $1 a day retroactive to Nov. 1, 1943, plus a week's vacation with pay, not because of any evidence that was offered "on the particular adjustment demanded," but because "we cannot see why the coal miner of Nova Scotia who has brought forward his case in the way lawfully provided should be treated in principle with less magnanimity than the coal miner of the West who has achieved his ends by illegal strike action."

May Cut Output

The judgment warns that production is likely to decline with the higher pay, rather than the reverse, and that "it is doubtful if the price increase can be held to coal alone because of its importance as a factor of cost in other industry, notably the railway industry and paper and pulp, to say nothing at all of the manufacturer of more homely consumable goods."

Best figures The Post can obtain indicate there are something over 14,000 persons employed in coal mining in the Maritimes, most of whom will, sooner or later, presumably obtain increased pay as a result of the new award. The number directly affected by the present decision probably runs between a minimum of 10,000 to a maximum of 12,000 or 13,000. Estimated annual cost of vacations with pay is placed at something over $400,000. Cost of the $1 a day pay boost is set at about $3.5 millions.

Consumers Will Likely Pay

Made retroactive to Nov. 1 and assessed over the 6.2 million tons of coal it is expected this area will produce in 1944, it appears that the extra cost per ton of coal may run in the neighborhood of 80 cents. Of the total tonnage, about 900,000 tons is used domestically; the remainder by industry. It is presumed that, as in the case of the western coal decision, the Government will direct WPTB to charge the higher price back to consumers rather than subsidize and run the risk of having a Canadian wage increase paid for out of public funds in order to hold the price ceiling. Logically this course might be easily defended. Politically it may be difficult, if not impossible, as pointed out in last week's Post, to explain why these increases should be passed on to users while increases in U. S. coal

(Continued on page 2, col. 2)

Taxpayers Watch These Key Dates In Next Year

With deduction at the source for most taxpayers, quarterly payments for others, farmers paying in two installments, returns by employers and statements for wage earners, the average Canadian has more important tax dates to remember than ever before. A taxpayers' calendar covering the coming year shows seven key dates to keep in mind.

Dec. 31, 1943—Any 1942 tax balance due. Final 30% of estimated 1943 taxes due for those paying quarterly. Farmers pay 2/3 of 1943 tax.

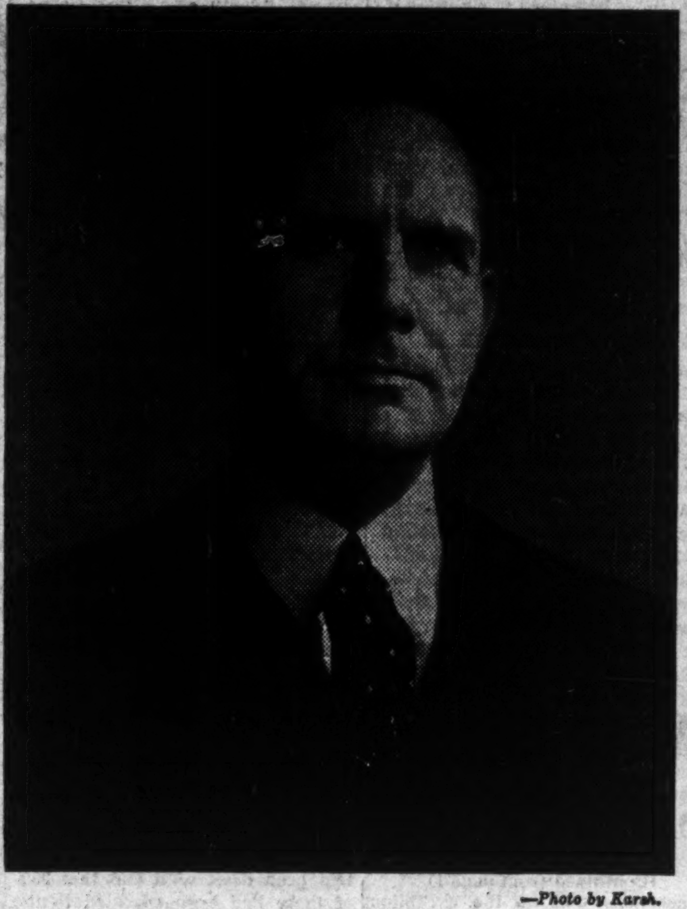
Feb. 29, 1944—All employers make return showing wages or salaries paid and taxes deducted and furnish employees with statement.

March 31, 1944—First 20% of 1944 taxes paid on quarterly basis is due.

April 30, 1944—All taxpayers file 1943 tax returns. Salaried taxpayers and wage earners pay 1943 balance due. Farmers pay final third 1943 tax.

June 30 and Sept. 30, 1944—Second and third 1943 tax installments of 25% each due.

Dec. 31, 1944—Final 30% installment for quarterly paid taxes due. Farmers pay 2/3 of 1944 tax.



—Photo by Karsh.

FARM EQUIPMENT FOR UNITED NATIONS

James Stuart Duncan has already started the newly formed agricultural and farm machinery committee of the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States on its job at Washington. Task of this committee, of which Mr. Duncan is chairman and which is first to be set up under the joint auspices of the Combined Production and Resources Board and the Combined Food Board, is to make recommendations for production and distribution of agricultural and food processing machinery for war purposes and for liberated areas. James S. Duncan is well equipped for this job, being president of Massey-Harris Co. and a former Deputy Minister of National Defence for Air. Born in Paris, the son of the then general manager of Massey-Harris in France, he started his 35-year career with the company as an office boy in Berlin and has served it in many countries, interrupted by a four-year period overseas in the last war.

Wage Control Policy May Hold the Line

Changing Employment Conditions, Plus the McTague Blast at Outlaw Wage Action, May Mean Fewer Wage Demands in Future

By KENNETH R. WILSON

OTTAWA.—With wage policy the key to future success or failure of price control, it is now anyone's guess as to what is likely to emerge when Canada's new wage control program is finally pieced together.

On the record of what Mr. King disclosed in his speech of Dec. 4, anything might happen to wage control in Canada in the next few months. The Prime Minister's new formula for control of wages is open to almost any interpretation.

On the other hand, changed and changing conditions of employment, plus the blistering attack this week by Mr. Justice McTague on "outlaw action" to obtain wage concessions, make it appear likely that wage concessions in the future may be fewer than in the past. Certainly the general impression this week among WPTB officials—men who have been on tenterhooks as to government policy for more than three months—is one of relief and moderate optimism for the future. They would have liked Mr. King to have said more but had been fearful that he might say much less.

What is also clear is that the Prices Board still holds to its basic principle of not recognizing wage increases as an argument for price ceiling relief.

The handling of the western coal wage and price increase was planned deliberately so that this principle should not be violated. In the western coal case—and presumably now in the case of Nova Scotia coal—the WPTB increased prices only after it had been specifically directed so to do by the Government itself. The Board did not by itself recognize wage increases to coal miners as a valid reason for higher prices. Presumably, if Mr. King's "hold-the-price-line" protestations of Dec. 4 mean anything, they mean that in future, as in the past, these

(Continued on page 2, col. 4)

King Speech Hints Baby Bonus Near

May Limit Payments to Five Children, Grade Rates by Ages Under 14 Years Old

By STAFF WRITER

OTTAWA. — Analysis of Prime Minister King's anti-inflation speech seems to lead inevitably to the conclusion that family allowances for all Canada are not far away.

The plan that it is expected Mr. King will announce in his forthcoming speech on social security and welfare is believed to be the modified $135 millions proposal which limits payment of the allowance to five children and pays on a graded scale depending on the age of each child 14 years of age or under.

In his speech last week Mr. King announced unequivocally that "the Government is prepared to accept as a basis for a revised labor policy the main proposals on which the majority and minority reports agree." Yet the one basic proposal which Mr. King did not announce, and which is well known to run through both reports, was some relief for wage-earners getting less than 50 cents an hour. The McTague majority report urges relief for heads of families under this wage bracket. The Cohen minority report wants a 50-cent floor under all wages.

Likely To Adopt Alternative

Since there is no mention of any such relief to low-paid workers in the King proposals, it is taken for granted that the Prime Minister has decided to adopt the alternative suggested by Judge McTague, namely, the payment of family allowances if the 50-cent floor was thought to be inconsistent with the Government's wage and price stabilization policy.

It was known some time ago that the Cabinet had definitely rejected the 50-cent floor idea so that presumably, if Mr. King has accepted the main proposals of the two reports, his next move will be to give relief to low-paid workers through the family allowance plan.

May Cut Storage Rate For Grain

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG. — It is understood representations are being made direct to the Dominion Government seeking lower grain storage charges. Indicated reductions talked of would cut basic storage charge of 1/50th of a cent a bushel a month from western elevators and 1/45th of a cent for eastern elevators to 1/60th, The Financial Post is told. No change is sought for handling charges, also an important revenue source for elevators.

The proposals, understood to have originated from Wheat Pool interests, are thought to follow recent decisions of Ottawa to tax pool profits. Objections were raised and argument before the Wheat Board stalemated. Now the matter is being discussed directly with the Government.

Pulp, Paper Profits May Drop in 1944

With Wood Supplies Still in Doubt, Operations May be Lower and Costs Higher — Price Hoist Mooted in Trade Circles.

Reports that Abitibi Power & Paper earnings were running higher in 1943 than in 1942 were still lacking official confirmation at the time The Financial Post went to press. But it is understood that increased output of sulphite pulp will in all probability more than compensate for the reduction in newsprint production which has resulted from rationing.

Meanwhile, Abitibi and other pulp and paper operators are more concerned over the current winter's pulp cut than over present production and earnings. Last winter's cut is expected to last until the new run starts in May, with a few possible exceptions, but it is not expected that there will be any carry-over for next summer's production.

That puts the industry in the position of living on "capital," in the sense of consuming a temporarily irreplaceable asset, unless this winter's cut can be maintained at last year's level.

To date, the cut has been substantially below last year's figure, despite a steady improvement in the number of men in the bush which has been in progress since the beginning of November. A direct result of changed National Selective Service regulations, the improvement in manpower still leaves some companies with less than half the desired worker total, The Post is informed. Abitibi is no exception to the general shortage. It is stated that if the present improvement continues, if snow conditions are favorable, if the men stay on the job and work over the winter holiday periods, the industry still has a chance to lay by a store of pulpwood equal to last year's.

As far as earnings are concerned, barring further price increases, there is agreement that this year's sharply increased wood costs will mean lower profits for the industry next year. Added to the increases in labor costs at the mills, the likelihood of substantially higher cost newsprint has now become a certainty, The Post is informed, and it is hoped that another price adjustment may be reached to compensate.

Paper Order To Hit Hard

Affects More Businesses Than Originally Thought Likely

A much wider range of Canadian business than first noted will be hit by WPTB Order No. 332 restricting the use of paper for other than certain essential purposes, it is rapidly being discovered. Engraving, commercial art work, and related trades, will all be affected. Some firms, bulk of whose business comprised production of commercial art displays, face the necessity of a rapid shift.

One firm turning out commercial art work reports that it will be unable to complete a $5,000 art work order because $250 of non-permitted paper is required. Another firm states an $11,000 catalogue order could not be accepted because of new restrictions.

To Make Representations

Printing interests, through an industry association, are expected to make representations to John Atkins, the Publishing and Printing Administrator, concerning what are regarded as inequitable features of the order.

Those affected by Order No. 332 charge curtailment of paper used for promotional selling purposes is much more severe than that which applies to the printing of papers and periodicals.

But it is pointed out that paper publishers have been rationed for more than a year, a year in which there was no restriction on promotional selling printed materials.

Present indications are that there

(Continued on page 2, col. 3)

Weight Down Living Cost

Heavy Subsidies Likely to Ward Off Threatening Inflation

By STAFF WRITER

OTTAWA.—It now seems apparent on the basis of Prime Minister King's anti-inflation speech that extensive measures will now be taken to hold down the cost-of-living index and prevent, if at all possible, even the three-point rise which would bring up further consideration of the Government's stabilization policy.

Said Mr. King:

"The policy of the Government is that all practicable measures shall be taken to keep the cost of living at present levels. If that is achieved there will be no occasion for additional cost-of-living bonuses . . . the Government believes that by holding the cost of living at the present level it will afford a more adequate safeguard of the basic living standard of labor than was provided by the cost-of-living bonus."

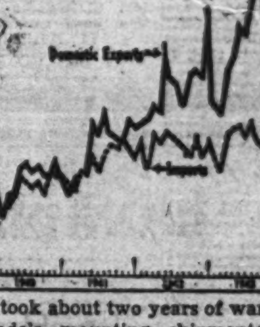
The interpretation placed on this part of the King speech is that even if it costs hundreds of millions of dollars in bonus and subsidy payments, the cost of living is going to be held at or around its present levels if at all possible. So long as the index was tied to a cost-of-living bonus there was strong objection from Labor every time consumer goods were subsidized. Labor and workers in general felt that in some way they were being cheated of their bonus if the Government paid subsidies to keep the index from rising.

Now that this link has been removed it is thought likely that the country can look forward to a heavy and, if necessary, increasing subsidy policy.

If such a policy is still unsuccessful, Mr. King has promised to review the wage-price stabilization policy if the index rises 3% and stays at that level for two consecutive points.

The Post is informed that Mr. King should have said "three points," not three per cent.

Pace of Business



It took about two years of war for Canada's mounting shipments of war goods overseas and to our Allies elsewhere, plus more rigid controls of both imports and exports, to open up important gains over imports of goods. Now the gap—representing our favorable balance of trade—has reached record proportions; will probably approach $1,200 millions for this year. At the same time the Dominion's collections of duties rises and for the first 10 months of 1943 at $142.8 millions was well ahead of the whole of 1940.

For complete business statistics, see page 7.

Your Personal Income Tax

Molyneux L. Gordon Discusses Tax Problems of Professional Men, Tells What To Do in Keeping Accounts, Charging Expenses, Dissolving Partnerships

By MOLYNEUX L. GORDON
Article No. 1

Molyneux L. Gordon, K.C., Toronto, here begins an authoritative series of articles on personal income tax. This week he discusses some tax problems met by the professional man. This, and following articles, will be helpful on key tax dates listed elsewhere in this issue. Mr. Gordon, who has written previous series for The Financial Post on Corporation Income Tax and Excess Profits Tax, has specialized on tax questions. He is the author of "Digest of Income Tax Cases of the British Commonwealth of Nations," published by the Department of National Revenue, Ottawa, 1939, with one supplement 1937-39 and another 1939-42 just published. Mr. Gordon is also the author of "Digest of Excess Profits Tax Cases of the British Commonwealth of Nations, 1942."

All taxpayers must keep adequate books of account. If you do not keep proper books the Minister may direct the method in which they should be kept.[1]

Every taxpayer has the right to keep his accounts on a cash basis or on an earning basis. If he adopts the first method he pays on the difference between his receipts and disbursements. If he adopts the second method he calculates the value of the services rendered during the year, sets up a reserve for bad or doubtful debts, deducts the expense, and pays on the balance.

If you keep accounts on an earning basis you cannot change to a cash basis without the consent of the Income Tax Department and such consent will not be given unless the change is permanent. If you do make the change, under an English authority [1A] which has been referred to with approval in Australia, you will have to pay on the total cash collected after the change, notwithstanding the fact that when you made the return on an earnings basis you included in the previous year part of the money which you actually received later on. It is possible that, if the matter comes up in Canada, it will be treated differently.

The earnings method is not very satisfactory, because the average professional man does not have available the credit information which is usually obtained by the ordinary mercantile concern. Frequently the amount of his fee depends upon the results which have been obtained but which cannot be ascertained until the work is done.

On the other hand, many professional men, such as architects, engineers and trustees occasionally receive large fees which are the result of several years of effort, and if this fee is received in one sum the taxpayer may have to pay a much higher tax than if it was spread over the period in which the money was earned. If you cannot obtain payments on account it may save a good deal of tax to keep your accounts on an earning basis.[2]

Convention Expenses

If a manufacturer attends a convention to meet his customers and sell them goods he may deduct the expense of doing so.

But if a professional man attends a convention it is usually for the purpose of discussing and obtaining information upon particular branches of the subject in which he is interested and to improve his knowledge by hearing papers read by experts on such subjects. If this is the purpose of his visit the expense cannot be deducted because you are only permitted to deduct expenses incurred in earning your income which do not include any expenses necessary to qualify yourself to practice your profession.[3]

A rather interesting case came up in South Africa in which the appellant claimed to have spent large sums on club fees and upon the entertainment of customers. The court held that, as the appellant admitted that a portion of the money had been spent on himself and on friends of his potential customers and their wives, it was impossible for him to say that the whole of the expenditure

(Continued on page 5)

It's a Man's World, Gentlemen! in the "Christmas-Made-Easy Corner" of EATON'S Town Casual Shop

- Specially trained staff, to give you helpful advice.
- No crowds ... no rush!
- Easily reached ... Just take the elevator nearest the north James Street door (Battery B) to the Fourth Floor.
- Our staff will go over your list, and bring the gift merchandise to you ... and you may choose from what has been gathered in the Corner already.

Note: Don't forget to bring along a memo of sizes, colourings, and approximate weights!

Here's a new, convenient service ... a spot where, in one brief visit, a man can choose a Christmas gift for every woman on his list ... daughter to grandma! It's easy to reach, it's quiet ... and in it we've assembled a choice selection of gifts from many departments ... lavish housecoats, evening blouses, furs, imported scarves, cosmetics, ski togs.

Take a look alongside, at all its pleasant features. Then plan your all-in-one shopping trip today!

Main Store — 4th Floor.

T. EATON Co LIMITED TORONTO CANADA

The War and Business . . .

More Than Ready

If heavy competition for construction materials and services should develop at war's end, the Bank of Montreal's Toronto premises program will be in a favored position. Massive foundations and steel framing stand ready at King and Bay streets for wall, floor and interior construction and equipment, thus saving many months of preliminary work otherwise necessary to erection of the bank's new central office building.

When the job was shut down as a war conservation measure three years ago, the steel skeleton, with its massive trusses designed for a multi-story superstructure, was double-paint protected and has since stood gauntly waiting behind a trim grey boarding. Shareholders of the bank were told at the recent annual meeting that the building would be completed as soon as possible.

* * *

Postwar Shipping

Problem of postwar shipping and its distribution is a very live one at the moment. With greatly lessened submarine losses and the current rate of shipbuilding in Canada and the United States, evidence is already seen of a likely reduction in the shipbuilding program of the two countries. Certainly not later than next summer a major change is likely. For this year, the United States is building at the rate of 12 slow ships to five fast ones but next year it is expected to be 10 fast ships to eight slow vessels.

One idea advanced about postwar shipping policy, which apparently has secured considerable acceptance in the U. S., would lease the slower ships to nations, particularly such as Norway and Holland which have lost a substantial share of their merchant marine. Leasing would probably be a twenty-year basis, each year's rental being 1/20th of the value of the vessel.

* * *

Prairie Prosperity

Word coming back from businessmen in the prairies indicates a real degree of prosperity in that area. Farmers have more money to spend; are using it first to pay off back debts and mortgages, second to buy substantial amounts of victory bonds, thus creating their own postwar reserves.

Retailers and wholesalers report unusually good collections on both current and back accounts. They report, moreover, that there is little evidence of unwise spending; that farmers in the West are well aware that their present prosperity may be hard to maintain when the war ends.

At the same time there is general optimism over postwar prospects of the Canadian West. Its conversion job is generally regarded as less difficult than in the more highly industrialized areas. Wartime expansion has been in old-time products and few great munitions plants threaten idleness. While doubtful of holding all the great gains in hog raising, prairie farmers appear confident that permanent benefits will accrue from the accelerated trend toward diversified farming.

* * *

Insatiable Russia

Russia as a potential postwar market for capital goods is looming greater and greater. Indications have been given that a minimum of 10,000 locomotives, 50,000 freight cars, many thousands of electrical plants for communal farms, hundreds of thousands of refrigerators will be desired by Russia after the war. Possibly excess factory facilities, badly wanted in Russia and available in America, might be transferred. There seems little doubt that the Russians will be willing and anxious to secure the goods and that this market will last for many years after the war, perhaps 25 or so.

The question of payment naturally comes up. Some kind of barter arrangements seem to be most easy to conclude. The Russians are willing to supply raw materials, such as oil and lumber and probably a number of others.

Canada, with a substantial Mutual Aid account building up in our favor against Russia, might easily be able to get in on a portion of this market.

RECRUIT YOUR DOLLARS FOR Your WAR EFFORT

Recruit for your country's service those careless, spendthrift dollars and dimes which seek ways to be squandered. Determined, systematic saving by every citizen is part of the national price of VICTORY. A Savings Account in the Bank of Montreal is a recruiting station for your money. Bring it into your country's service—at any one of our hundreds of branches.

BANK OF MONTREAL

FOUNDED IN 1817

Modern, Experienced Banking Service . . . the Outcome of 126 Years' Successful Operation

A117

Kensington Apts. Bonds Pay ½ Year's Interest

Trustees of Kensington Manor Apartments, Windsor, have been authorized to pay interest on its bonds for the half year to Oct. 20, 1935, plus accrued interest thereon at 5% simple interest. This amounts to payments of $4.92 on a $100, 7% bond.

The trustee also states that authorization has been obtained to attach bearer interest warrants to the bonds to simplify and facilitate further interest payments. After the next distribution the appropriate interest warrant only need be presented.

We wish to announce that

MR. DAVID A. PAINE

Secretary-Treasurer of this Company since its inception has been appointed a Director.

COCHRAN, MURRAY & CO.
LIMITED

Members — Investment Dealers Association

Dominion Bank Building,
Toronto

Wage Control Policy Seen Still Wild Guess

(Continued from page 1)

concessions will be the exception rather than the rule.

Wage Policy Highlights

Highlights of the new wage policy are briefly as follows:

1. The National War Labor Board is to be enlarged from three to six members. Mr. Justice McTague will be free to visit and assist provincial or regional boards in reaching more uniform decisions. Two board members will be "public" representatives. There will be a representative from both labor and management.

2. The new wage control "formula" under which the NWLB and its nine provincial boards will now operate will be "the removal of gross inequalities and injustices" rather than the present yardstick of Section 25 which permitted comparison as between plants and localities, based on basic conditions as at Nov. 15, 1941.

3. The decision to make no further cost-of-living bonus payments, and that existing bonuses are to be added to, and become part of, basic wage rates, will have two far-reaching effects: (a) Overtime costs will rise sharply since the bonus has not hitherto been payable on overtime. For example, the average basic rate for railway workers has been about 64 cents per hour. With the bonus now incorporated into base rates, the average will advance by 10 cents an hour to 74 cents. Consequently overtime will henceforth be computed on the much higher rate. (b) The increase in basic wage rates (as indicated in the case of railway workers) may have an important effect on applications for increased wages by groups which were receiving high bonus payments. Thus, it is unlikely that the railway workers' case for higher base rates now before NWLB, will carry so much weight now that the entire wage structure has been permanently upped.

New Inequalities

On the other hand the inclusion of bonus rates in basic wages is expected to raise new "inequalities" in base rates which will in all probability cause a new flood of applications to regional boards.

4. It is not expected that the new wage order will become effective until mid-January to give employers a chance to effect wage adjustments involved in the absorption of the bonus.

5. It is expected that Order-in-Council 7679 requiring minimum wages of 35 cents for men and 25 cents for women to everyone employed in a plant where there is a war contract will be rescinded as part of the new wage program.

Employment Decline Influence

Most important element in administration of the new program is thought to be the present tempo of wage and employment conditions in most parts of Canada. With the expectation that war employment will decline by about 100,000 persons in the next six or seven months, it is thought unlikely that there will be as much labor unrest or eagerness to go on strike as has been the case heretofore; less willingness on the part of employers to make joint applications for wage rate increases as has been the case in the past.

In the figures quoted by Mr. King last week it was indicated that 40,000 applications for wage adjustments affecting 2.5 million workers had been dealt with and that 90% of these had been adjusted to the extent of adding about $150 millions to the nation's wage bill.

On the basis of similar but less complete figures, it was estimated last May that 96% of these applications had been made either by employers themselves or by joint application of the employer and the employees.

Decreased desire on the part of employers to make or support further applications for wage increases should reduce pressure on the wage-price ceiling.

Regional Board Views

Just what view the regional boards will take of the new "formula," namely that the standard in adjusting wages is to be "the removal of gross injustices and inequalities" is presently anyone's guess.

The consensus here is that, rather than trim the power of these boards, this new yardstick gives the utmost latitude for individual interpretation. Were there to be equal pressure on the regional boards as in 1942 and 1943 for higher wage rates, it is thought that there would be little or no hope of any common policy compatible with over-all price ceiling policy.

Chief strength and hope for the new policy is believed to lie in the expectation that there will be less pressure for wage increases than heretofore, also that the National Board under Mr. Justice McTague will take a close and narrow view of what is intended by the new yardstick.

Significant Criticism

It is for this latter reason that the greatest significance is seen in the unprecedented tongue-lashing given "outlaw methods" by Mr. Justice McTague in his Nova Scotia coal judgment this week. Mr. Justice McTague's bitter and scathing comment about what is likely to happen if outlaw action continues to be rewarded by the Government, is taken here as indication that the Board as now constituted has given the Government an "or else" ultimatum.

Either wage adjustments are to be handled through the regional and national boards through properly constituted channels of authority, or the McTague board will cease to function under its present chairman.

What difference, if any, the addition of three more members to the board will have on its attitude and findings is yet to be seen. It seems clear, however, that the NWLB blast has done nothing to improve relations already strained between Hon. Humphrey Mitchell and Chairman McTague.

What the McTague coal decision does warn very clearly is that the increase in coal cost resulting from the extra dollar a day to N. S. coal miners must have an important bearing on the costs of those who use that coal. The decision points out: "It is doubtful if price increases can be held to coal alone because of its importance as a factor of cost in other industry, notably the railway industry and paper and pulp, to say nothing at all of the manufacturer of more homely consumable goods."

Investment Trusts

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Funds	3.04	3.33
Can. Int. Trust	4.50	5.25
Can. Invest. Fund	3.65	4.00
Can. Investors	5.25	6.25
Corp. Investors	6.05	6.50
Trans-Canada	10.25	11.20

Index of Power Production Off

Between January and July, 1943 the DBS index of production of electric power from central electric stations has shown an increase from 142.9 to 167.7. Since July there have been monthly decreases in the index, with the drop in October amounting to over 9 points (160.5 to 151.3). There has been a fairly steady trend to increased production from the Feb., 1941 low of 115.7.

The index, derived from monthly production figures, is based on the average 1935-39 equals 100. The index numbers for July, 1943 and Feb., 1941 given above, represent production of 3.4 and 2.2 billion kw.hs. respectively. October production amounted to 3.5 billions, a higher total than July, but having a lower index number due to seasonal adjustment. Highest monthly production to date was in May, 1943 at over 3.5 billion kw.hs. Some production and index figures are given in the table below.

	1943	1942	1941
Production in Canada (000,000 kw. hs.)			
October	3,459	3,174	3,143
First 10 mos.	33,357	30,758	27,044
Daily Average (Total prod.) (000 kw. hs.)			
October	111,567	102,401	101,402
Index of Production			
September	160.5	140.4	136.2
October	151.3	138.9	137.5

Ont. Creamery Butter Output 1942 Upheld

More than a quarter of Canada's creamery butter was produced in Ontario dairies in 1942, contributing $28.8 millions of a total value of $97.1 millions. Value of production in Canada was lower by about $4.5 millions, while Ontario's output remained virtually the same during 1941.

REDEMPTION OF EGYPTIAN 3½% PREFERENCE LOAN

In exercise of its rights under Article 5 of Law No. 67 of 1940 and Article 7 of Law No. 68 of 1940 The Royal Egyptian Government has decided to redeem on 16th January, 1944, the capital outstanding on that date of the Egyptian Preference 3½% Loan. The outstanding capital will be redeemed at par on 16th January, 1944, together with interest due from 15th October, 1943, to 16th January, 1944.

Holders of Egyptian Preference 3½% Loan who do not exercise option for conversion within the fixed delay into the new 3¼% Egyptian National Loan 1963/73, in accordance with the terms of the prospectus of this new loan issued in Cairo on 23rd October, 1943, are hereby notified that their bonds will be redeemed on 16th January, 1944, as stated above. In respect of 3½% Preference Bonds deposited in Egypt the delay expired on 30th November, 1943, except for holders of such bonds who are resident outside Egypt for whom the delay expires on 15th January, 1944. In respect of 3½% Preference Bonds deposited outside Egypt the delay expires on 15th January, 1944, whether the holder is resident in Egypt or abroad.

Bonds not converted should be lodged, together with coupons numbered 135 to 142 due between 15th April, 1944, and 15th October, 1947, inclusive, in Cairo at the Public Debt Service, in Alexandria at the National Bank of Egypt, and will be redeemed at par plus interest due from 15th October, 1943, to 16th January, 1944.

Bonds not converted may also be lodged in London at the Bank of England for redemption at par in sterling; interest from 15th October, 1943, to 16th January, 1944, will be paid at the same time as the redemption money. The bonds must bear coupons numbered 135 to 142 and due between 15th April, 1944, and 15th October, 1947, inclusive, unless coupon sheets have not been issued.

Arrangements have been made whereby bonds held in Canada or United States of America may until further notice be lodged at Bank of Montreal, Montreal Branch, or Bank of Montreal, New York Agency, for redemption in sterling at the Bank of England in London; lodgment forms will be obtainable shortly.

7th December, 1943.

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EXPORT SPECIALISTS

N. S. Coal Costs May Rise 80c a Ton from Wages

(Continued from page 1)

costs should be absorbed by public subsidy.

NWLB Viewpoint

The coal decision explains the NWLB viewpoint as to the "outlaw action" on which the western coal adjustment was based.

"The conclusion at which we have arrived makes it necessary to deal with the recent strike in the Alberta and British Columbia coal fields and what has resulted directly or indirectly therefrom.

"In the first place it should be pointed out that this Board is the one regularly constituted body set up to deal with wages in coal mines. In the next place it should be emphasized that a previous application had been before this Board and was finally disposed of on Sept. 2, 1943. The demands on which District 18, UMWA executive called a strike vote on Sept. 21, 1943, were never at any time before this Board. Evidently the union executive decided as a matter of policy that direct and illegal strike action was the way to achieve its ends rather than take the risk of justifying them under existing wage legislation before this Board. It appears as if the plan has succeeded. The result has not enhanced this Board's prestige.

"What is perhaps more important is that once again it has been demonstrated that outlaw methods properly timed make quite an impression. Our work in administering the wages order according to its general intent is not made less difficult by such successful outbreaks although in this particular N. S. case our task in reaching a conclusion is made easier by the results obtained by outlaw action in the West. We cannot see why the coal miner of Nova Scotia who has brought forward his case in the way lawfully provided should be treated in principle with less magnanimity than the coal miner of the West who has achieved his ends by illegal strike action."

Recommendations

It then makes its main recommendation in the following terms:

"Nevertheless, in spite of all these considerations, and having in mind probable postwar reverberations when Santa Claus on Parliament Hill will be without sufficient funds to extend present benefits and pay his war debts as well, we feel that we must extend to the Nova Scotia miners substantially the same treatment as has been wrung by Mr. Livett and his associates from the pockets of the consuming public and from the pockets of workers whose destinies Mr. Livett in a professional capacity is supposed to guide.

"Accordingly, to paraphrase the direction of the O'Connor Commission, 'having regard to the emergency conditions existing,' this Board directs an increase in the wages paid to persons engaged in manual employment in the operation of underground coal mines owned or operated by the three respondent companies in the Province of Nova Scotia of $1 per day for all-day wage, contract and other employees not above the rank of foreman or comparable rank, even though we doubt it will result in greater production of coal."

Paper Order To Hit Hard

(Continued from page 1)

will be very few exceptions from the printed wording of Order No. 232. No oral rulings are being given by the Publishing and Printing Division of WPTB. Each case is being considered on its own merits. Subject to approval of the organization concerned and the Printing Administrator, contribution of Red Cross and other posters may be permitted but no advertising of the firm concerned will be allowed on these; printing of such posters will be definitely subject to permit.

Reports of "bootlegging" of paper for the printing of share-selling literature have reached The Financial Post. Such bootlegging, to get around the limit of 25 lb. a month of paper for unpermitted uses, will be dealt with through the courts if it comes to attention of WPTB authorities. Printed matter, to be of use, must be given circulation, and any extensive unauthorized use of paper distributed through the mails can be easily detected, it is stated.

Price Bros. Redeems 4% Convertibles

The Montreal Stock Exchange has received notification from Price Brothers & Co. that it will redeem at par on March 1, 1944, all of its outstanding second mortgage 4% convertible debentures due March 1, 1957.

Outstanding debentures on Dec. 31, 1942, date of the company's last balance sheet, totalled $3,936,800.

The notice of redemption of the debentures stated that holders will have the right to exercise their privilege to convert all or any part of their debentures into one common share for each $30 par value of debentures.

Investor's Index

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FEATURES

In the December issue

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Weekly Record of Financing in Canada

SALES BY MUNICIPALITIES, PROVINCIAL AND DOMINION GOVERNMENTS

Municipal—	Date Issued	—Sold to—	Rate	Due	Amount	Price	Yield
Leamington, Ont.	Nov.	Harrison & Co.	2½%	1944-48	$195,000	*100	.....
			3%	1949-55	320,000		
Niagara Falls, Ont.	Nov.	Harrison & Co.	2¼%	1945-49	237,682	*100	.....
Levis, P.Q.	Nov.	Lagueux & des Rochers	3¼%	1944-63	184,900	99.58	.....
Magog, P.Q.	Nov.	La Corporation de Pret	3½%	1944-63	39,000	100.57	.....
Toronto	Dec.	Dominion Securities Corp. and Syndicate	2, 2½, 3%	1944-63	2,864,000	100.414	2.60%
Montreal Catholic School Commission	Nov.	Rene T. Leclerc, L. G. Beaubien & Co. and Syndicate	3½%	1955	2,846,000	....	.....
			3½%	1944-63	2,040,000	....	.....
Les Soeurs de Misericorde de Montreal	Nov.	Credit Interprovincial	3%	1944-48	29,000	....	.....
			3½%	1949-67	157,000	....	.....
Dominion—							
Canada Treasury Bills	Dec.	....	....	Mar. 3, '44	55,000,000	99.898	.410%

OFFERINGS OF CORPORATIONS AND FOREIGN SECURITIES

Bond Issues—	Date Issued	—Offered by—	Rate	Due	Amount	Price	Yield
General Theatre Invest. Co.	Nov.	W. C. Pitfield & Co.	3-3½%	1944-48	$250,000	100	.....
			4½%	1955	250,000		

*Offering price.

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Simpson's—Street Floor

In Your Opinion

Do We Need Empire Policy Body?

THE QUESTION: Would you favor nomination of a representative body to formulate British Commonwealth policies on matters of common interest?

Rodney Adamson

Member of the House of Commons for York West, Port Credit, Ont.

Peace, when we get it, can only be kept by making and keeping international commitments. I favor commitments made for the British peoples as a whole on the advice of elected representatives responsible each to his own nation of the Commonwealth or Empire. As empire council, its members chosen by direct ballot would, I believe, be the best means of establishing what we must have, a common policy on defence, trade and commerce, shipping, aviation, immigration and reciprocal social security. To the objection that this is federalism, and federalism won't work, I reply that we had damn well better make it work if we ever want peace.

* * *

A. G. O. Bahr

Honorary treasurer, Vancouver Branch, Canadian Institute of International Affairs.

It is most essential to do everything possible to strengthen the bonds of Empire and I would favor the creation of a representative body to formulate and further policies of common interest. There is a good deal of merit in what General Smuts said in his recent speech in London before the Empire Parliamentary Association about the Dominions playing a larger role. The fact that the British House of Commons discussed recently the future of the Empire and means of closer collaboration among its members after the war also indicates that the British Government is fully alive to the situation.

* * *

Charles Bishop

Member of Press Gallery, Ottawa and well-known Canadian newspaper correspondent.

I would not favor nomination of a representative body to formulate British Commonwealth policies on matters of common interest. The British Commonwealth is a democracy. Parliamentary institutions are a part of it. The several parliaments are representative in the broadest sense. They are vested with complete powers to formulate policies about anything for the common interest. Constitutionally and properly it is their job. I think they should do it and not delegate their powers to any other body. Helpful advice, however, is always welcomed by any legislative authority.

* * *

Percy C. Black

Member of House of Commons for Cumberland, Amherst, N.S.

Representative committees might advise, but Canadian Parliament has the responsibility of formulating British Commonwealth policies affecting Canada. All federal members have equal concern in devising these policies which should be free from party or other bias. All should be of one mind today and looking to the future that only in unity is there strength necessary for safety, progress and survival. We can proudly join other members of the British Commonwealth in policies of common interest mindful of friendly relations with other members of the United Nations.

* * *

Madame Pierre Casgrain

Prominent in Quebec women's movement and director of Dominion Stores Ltd.

I favor co-operation by Canada with all nations sincerely trying to create a better world order. Today the need is for the broadest possible collaboration and for new agencies on which all countries can be represented. So far as British Commonwealth interests differ from those of other powers, they can be adequately dealt with by existing machinery and no representative body seems required.

* * *

Hughes Cleaver

Member of House of Commons for Halton, Burlington, Ont.

Undoubtedly there is a strong community of interest among the different nations of the British Commonwealth with respect to world policy and many problems. The best possible form of organization should be devised to secure suitable representation by every nation of the commonwealth. In my opinion one must not be too dogmatic as to how such an organization should be set up. There are some matters as to which decisions should be made collectively and others where the individual nations should be at liberty to reach independent decisions.

* * *

J. K. Elliott

Free Press, London, Ont.

If Canada is not to sink to the position of an unacknowledged colony of the United States she must find a counterbalance for American influence. This might come through a re-born League of Nations, or more probably, by closer ties within the Empire. Our policy of consultation on foreign affairs has given us no real voice in formulating either our own policy or that of the Empire. We have been left with the alternatives of following London's policy blindly or breaking abruptly with Britain. The policy proposed in the question has been favored by Australian and South African leaders and should be backed by Canada.

* * *

Karl H. Homuth

Member of House of Commons for Waterloo South, Preston, Ont.

I am definitely in favor of a representative body to formulate policies on matters of commonwealth interest. We must accept our share of the responsibility of rebuilding devastated countries not only for their benefit but also so that Canada and Canadian industry will share in the vast demand for food and materials in such rehabilitations. Canada has hundreds of millions in equipment to salvage from our war industries and Europe needs this equipment, such as lumber, machines, etc. If such should be thrown on the Canadian market it would completely demoralize industry and such plans as are being made for the employment of our people in the postwar period.

* * *

N. D. McDermid

Honorary secretary, Calgary Branch, Canadian Institute of International Affairs.

The interests of the British Commonwealth are best served by the Imperial Conference idea rather than by setting up a representative body with defined powers. Conferences should be held more frequently and avenues for consultation and interchange of ideas should be improved. Any attempt to formalize the relations of the British Commonwealth or construct a constitution for it will do only harm. As has been said in this connection, "Politically if ever a phrase were true, it is this: The letter killeth and the spirit giveth life."

* * *

A. W. Neill

Member of House of Commons for Comox-Alberni, Alberni, B.C.

I would favor nomination of a representative body to formulate British Commonwealth policies, provided membership is restricted to nations within the British Empire having practical self-government. Such appointments should be made by respective governments for, say a 10-year period, and on the condition that their decisions would be only advisory recommendations subject to approval of the respective governments.

The latter provision is essential to maintain the principle of elective government and prevent a dozen men, not elected by the people, committing the British Empire to a policy quite divergent from what might be the popular wish of the majority of British subjects.

* * *

R. B. C. Noorduyn

President, Air Industries and Transport Ass'n, and head of Noorduyn Aviation Ltd., Montreal.

Due to its geographical position on routes of many ultimately most important airways between United States and other major economic areas of the world, Canada is in a position unique among components of the British Commonwealth. This automatically imposes not only certain advantages but many special problems which will have to be considered essentially from the Canadian viewpoint.

The aircraft industry and air transport operators of Canada have gone on record that an independent Canadian governmental authority for aeronautics with promotional administrative and regulatory powers similar to those of the U. S. Interstate Commerce Commission should be immediately established. Only after such a body has acquired thorough understanding of Canada's position and formulated Canadian policy will it be possible for Canada to participate intelligently in formulation of a British Commonwealth Air Transport policy.

* * *

J. S. B. Pemberton

Honorary secretary, Montreal Branch, Canadian Institute of International Affairs.

I believe that consultation between the commonwealth governments on all matters of common interest could be achieved through existing channels, but it might be made easier by the appointment of a representative body to meet in the intervals between imperial conferences. Such a body should be advisory and its findings should not necessarily hinge on the various commonwealth governments, since if any part of Canadian sovereignty is to be delegated to a higher authority I feel that it should be given to a world organization rather than a purely commonwealth body.

* * *

Neil C. Polson

President, N. C. Polson & Co., Montreal.

I favor the formation of such a body, providing it is entirely nonpolitical and nonprejudicial to Canada's interest in the Americas, and fully representative of all sides of life in Canada. It should embrace agriculture, labor, the professions, education, finance and industry. Canada might well become the pivotal point of meetings for the British colonies in the Western Hemisphere.

Due to our modes of life being so similar to those prevailing in United States, and because of the interchange in literature, trade, investment and travel, in the discussion of commonwealth policies we are in a position to act as a sound interpreter of American thought and public opinion. American policies will have much to do with what commonwealth plans and ambitions are possible of accomplishment. Ties of empire and commerce bring us very close together with Newfoundland, the British West Indies and Demarara, and we must, if possible develop even a stronger interest than heretofore in their welfare, and existing ties should be further strengthened.

After the war there will be a stronger tendency of trade to move north and south. Any commonwealth plan should have very special regard to probably greatly increased relations with all the Americas. If our Canadian economy is to be maintained, we will require to export largely; and closer business and social relations with Latin America should be at least one of the primary considerations in any plan promoted for rounding out our future economic security.

* * *

S. W. C. Scott

Honorary secretary, Hamilton Branch, Canadian Institute of International Affairs.

Yes, I would favor nomination of a representative body to formulate British Commonwealth policies on matters of common interest. After this war there will be three strong groups—the British Empire, Russia and the United States. Unless England is able to act unitedly with the Dominions she will be a minor power. We therefore need a body to formulate empire policy and on this there should be representatives from all the Dominions. Unless some such body appears, Canada is likely to drift into a Pan-American isolation and isolation with its self-regarding policies always leads to war.

* * *

G. A. Vandervoort

Honorary secretary, Saint John Branch, Canadian Institute of International Affairs, Saint John, N.B.

I heartily favor nomination of a representative body to formulate commonwealth policies as suggested. If it is truly representative in constitution it seems imperative that some such step is necessary to offset certain disruptive forces now at work. Certain matters often can best be solved by those without too many political obligations and, if I understand the suggestion correctly that such a body would be advisory to the Government, my belief is that a most useful purpose could be served. Personnel and method of selection are, of course, of vital importance.

* * *

Dr. Malcolm W. Wallace

Principal, University College, Toronto.

The proposal contained in the first sentence of the question is very vague. Hitherto, periodic imperial conferences have served the needs of the commonwealth and probably permit the healthy development of relations better than more permanent machinery. The preservation of the commonwealth is a supremely important deal which can be best served by avoiding any attempts at premature crystallization.

* * *

Charlotte Whitton

Former head, Canadian Welfare Council and prominent in social research, etc., Ottawa.

If British participation in world policy is to continue commensurate with British world experience and service to freedom of men and nations in this war, it must continue to be exercised through the medium of common policy among the states of common British allegiance or alternately or preferably by them in unison, as Smuts suggests, with the small freedom-loving states of Europe. Effective collaboration in world councils, even in our own selfish interests, obviously depends on prior clearing among members in the British partnership. This seems likeliest realized through regular conferences among its members with discussion and recommendation centring there, but with ratification and legislative action remaining autonomously with component states.

Realtors Scan Housing Plans

Ottawa May Move First to Subsidize Rent Accommodation

Realtors and property owners may make a last-minute effort to divert the trend toward subsidized rental-housing, or at least to take a hand in shaping its character, a bulletin of the Canadian Association of Real Estate Boards indicates.

"Unless we have something better to offer," warns Charles E. Purnell, Hamilton, president, "public pressure will insist on the government going into the business of low-cost housing for rent."

Mr. Purnell tells organized real estate interests "the time is ripe to form definite views and embody them in a brief." He suggests these will be shaped at the Association's first annual meeting in March.

As against this there is some expectation the government will act as early as January in presenting to Parliament new measures in aid of housing, possibly representing elaboration of the National Housing Act and Home Improvement Plan.

Local Responsibility?

The Association's bulletin declares that, if it is necessary to provide housing in the lower brackets, "it must be treated as a national matter, to create a national asset beneficial to all; and the cost of providing municipal services must not be loaded on existing housing or real estate as has been the case with Wartime Housing and government munitions plants."

Recently, the bulletin notes, the Canadian Construction Association told Ottawa that subsidy or other help is necessary to provide suitable housing for low-income families at rents within their ability to pay. "Does that 'other help' mean total or partial exemption from municipal taxation?" the realtors' bulletin asks.

Power Corp. Output Down

A decrease of 1.13% in the October power output of the controlled and affiliated companies of Power Corp. of Canada, when compared to Oct., 1942, figures, is reported by the company.

For the first four months of the present fiscal year, to Oct. 31, power output is up 5.04% over the same period in 1942, amounting to 944.2 millions kw.h. Comparative figures for October follow:

October:	1943	1942
	(000 kw.h.)	
B. C. Power	72,311	69,398
Can. Northern	46,682	51,973
East Kootenay	10,516	11,369
Nor. B. C. Power	2,006	1,916
Southern Canada	23,081	21,997
Winnipeg Electric	93,337	94,11[illegible]
Total	247,933	250,769
Four mos. to Oct. 31	944,198	898,901

No Sales Made Canada Paving

Appreciation Shown in Value of Municipal Debentures Sold

Interim report of Canada Paving & Supply Corp. to Nov. 1, 1943 shows that no sales of real estate have been made by the trustees during the last year, although sale of one property, the Chick yard, in Windsor, was arranged and subsequently dropped through failure of the prospective purchasing company to organize. An offer has also been received for the Merlo dock property, but this was not satisfactory, and it is hoped that a better price will be offered as the prospective buyer is reported still interested.

The trustee, Guaranty Trust Co. of Canada, also reports that both the company's Riverside and Windsor debentures have gone up in market price since last report, with hopes being entertained of a further rise. The mortgage on property sold to the Woollatt Fuel & Supply Co. has been reduced $5,200 to $10,400 and the Gotfredson Ltd. mortgage has been paid off, having stood at $7,700 at last report. Income from properties is now placed at $8,050 annually, with taxes and real estate premiums amounting to $5,753. All real estate is at present rented.

Assets of the company, which have a total book value of $1.1 millions, now include $55,000 of Dominion of Canada bonds and $8,367 cash.

United Corp. has announced a dividend of 30c. a share, payable Dec. 30, 1943, to shareholders of record Dec. 10, on its class B stock. A similar payment of 30c. was made in Dec., 1942. Payment in 1941 amounted to 25c.

REACHING HANDS...

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Why Men's Wear Stores Fail

Survey of London Retail Field Gives Answers

By ELWOOD HODGINS
For Dept. Business Administration, University of Western Ontario

A survey of men's wear stores in London, Ont., over a 10-year period, shows that between 1932 and 1942 there had been a total of 84 men's wear stores in business. By 1942 the number had dropped to 38 from 52 in 1933, the year when 13 new businesses were launched.

Of the 1933 entrances 26% made their exit the same year and by 1937 some 53% of this group had failed.

The survey revealed, moreover, that in 1933, the year of the greatest number of withdrawals from business, there was the largest launching of new enterprises. In other words business men did not seem to be deterred by failure of their competitors.

Reasons for Failure

Reasons why men's stores fail are numerous.

Men do not tend to "shop around" for clothes as women do. They become regular customers of a store which has given them satisfaction. Therefore, it is difficult for a new store to work up a clientele. Thus, if there are three stores, say, selling in the $60 suit range, and two others open up selling the same line, these five stores might discover that there is not enough business to enable all to operate successfully.

A men's wear store may fail, moreover, because of a fall-off in demand for clothes in a given price range.

An individual store may fail because its clothes are out-dated, old-fashioned or prices too high, because location is poor, for lack of adequate advertising and display as well as extravagance in store layout and display.

The survey revealed that "depression babies"—businesses started by owners who had lost their jobs—often failed for lack of ability on the part of the proprietors.

London was chosen for the survey because of its industrial setup including many small businesses. These vary from food products to shoes and stoves, and the city, therefore, is not dependent on one or more large industries for worker employment. London is regarded as a fairly stable city. It does not fluctuate greatly between boomtown and ghost town conditions.

Following are figures to show that more stores were operating during the depth of the depression than in the recovery year of 1942:

Number of Men's Wear Stores

Year	Entrances	Exits	Total Recorded
1933	30	11	52
1934	2	5	43
1935	2	6	41
1936	2	1	37
1937	7	6	44
1938	5	2	42
1939	2	4	42
1940	2	1	40
1941	2	3	41
1942	none	none	38

From the foregoing table it will be seen that business men were not dismayed by the failure of many businesses in 1933. Likewise in 1937-38, when another slump was registered in the stock market and business in general, more stores started up then than in any other year, save 1933. No entrances are recorded for 1942, due to government ruling restricting creation of new businesses and preventing transfer of business without government consent.

Eliminating any stores which went out in 1932, there were 77 in business between 1933 and 1942 for some time or all of the time. In 1933 there were 52 stores in business, of which 30 were still functioning 10 years later. Of the 52, 30 started that year.

Of this 30, 13 were still in business in 1942. The mortality rate for new stores coming into business in the depression year of 1933 was 56%. Only 44% of the new business still had open doors in 1942. Of the 30 in business for a decade, 13 were launched in 1933. That is, 56% of the stores in business from 1933 to 1942 were operating before 1933, indicating that once a store is well established, it tends to remain in business for more than a decade.

Jamaica October Earnings Up

October net income of Jamaica Public Service Ltd. shows a considerable increase to $24,369 compared with the $18,214 of Oct., 1942. This is the result of increase in operating revenues to $119,865 from $99,325.

For the 12 months to Oct. 31, 1943, net income was down when compared with the previous 12-month period, and amounted to $240,718 against $279,366. Operating revenues had also shown a decrease. The reduction in preference dividend requirements do not indicate a reduction in such liabilities. The Jamaica Public Service Co. Ltd. 7% preference share, $100 par value, decreased by $10,000, but the 5% preference shares D were increased by $68,667. Some figures of operations are shown below.

	Oct. 1943	12 Mos. to Oct. 31 1943	12 Mos. to Oct. 31 1942
	($000)		
Oper. revenu	119.9	1,362.8	1,374.2
Gr. inc. after retire. accr.	33.0	344.3	380.6
Net income	24.4	240.7	279.4

Expect War Assets Corp. Head to be J. B. Carswell

Order Shows Wide Power Given New Crown Company in Selling, Converting or Withholding Surplus War Goods

By STAFF WRITER

OTTAWA. — J. B. Carswell, now Washington representative of the Department of Munitions and Supply, is expected to be named president and board chairman of War Assets Corporation Ltd., the new Crown company named to handle disposal of surplus war assets.

Head office of War Assets will be in Montreal. Branch offices will be set up in appropriate places throughout Canada. The corporation will be authorized to hold, manage, operate or sell property entrusted to it; to convert surplus materials to basic products; to hold stocks pending ultimate disposal; and generally to handle assets assigned to it in the public interest.

Around this company will be set up advisory committees, subsidiary groups, etc., to assist in handling problems arising from acquisition of machine tools, munitions, raw material stock piles, plants and other assets.

Between War Assets and the Cabinet will function a new interdepartmental committee known as Crown Assets Allocation Committee, with a full-time chairman and representative departmental and public membership. This committee will report to the Government through Hon. C. D. Howe and will be responsible for: obtaining from all government departments and agencies information as to actual or probable surplus materials or assets; for authorizing transfer of assets which may be surplus in one department or agency to any other department which requires them; for advising the Cabinet on quotations of general policy affecting retention, use or disposal of obsolete or surplus assets having regard to needs of provincial or municipal government, the situation in distressed areas and the effect on the Canadian economy of the disposal of particular assets either at home or abroad.

Surplus Assets Defined

According to P.C. 9108, which establishes the CAA Committee and authorizes incorporation of War Assets Corp., the term "surplus Crown assets" where used in the order means:

"Any lands, buildings, structures, plant, machinery, equipment, scrap, materials, articles or things or any interest therein or parts thereof, and all munitions of war and supplies as defined by the DMS Act, which are owned or controlled by the Government of Canada or any agency thereof and which for the time being or from time to time are surplus to the current or probable future requirements of the war program of Canada or the needs of the Government of Canada or any agency thereof."

Membership in the Allocation Committee, according to the order is to include: a full-time paid member, appointed by Governor-in-Council, who shall be chairman; members designated by the following government departments: External Affairs; Munitions and Supply; National Defense; Finance (two members, one to represent administrative services of the department and the other WPTB); Public Works; the president of War Assets Corp.; three persons to represent labor, agriculture, and the householders of Canada, respectively.

Committee's Duties

In addition to power to require any "person, firm or corporation or government department or agency" to furnish all necessary or required information on stocks, surplus assets, etc., and the power to employ necessary technical and expert assistance, the duty of the Committee is to make investigations, consider representations and to "formulate and recommend" through the Minister (Mr. Howe) "general policies or plans for the use of or dealing with surplus Crown assets."

One of the "proposals" it must consider in carrying out the provision has regard to assets which "for reasons of public policy should not be offered for sale in Canada or should be converted back to basic materials or should be withheld from the market for the time being or should severally for the subject of direct action by the governor in council."

Working Capital

War Assets Corp. is to be set up in much the same manner as other Crown companies already in existence. Its capital shares are to be held by the Minister of Munitions and Supply in trust for the King in right of Canada, and working capital of $5 millions supplied.

Powers of the company, subject to the instructions of the Minister, are as follows:

1. to hold, manage, operate, dispose of or deal in and with surplus Crown assets consigned or transferred to it, in such manner as it may decide, subject only to any conditions and instructions stipulated at the time of consignment or transfer or in any agreement between the company and the Crown.

2. to convert back to basic materials any surplus Crown assets consigned or transferred to it.

3. to withhold from Canadian or world markets for such time as it may decide, all or any portion of any surplus crown assets consigned or transferred to it.

4. to sell surplus Crown assets in such manner and upon such terms and conditions as the company may decide.

5. to create or appoint advisory committees and/or to procure the incorporation of subsidiary companies and to delegate to any such advisory committee or subsidiary company any of the powers or duties conferred or charged upon the company.

6. to cause the title to any surplus Crown assets consigned to it to be vested in the name of the company.

Inventory Time

Now that the year is drawing to a close it is time to take an inventory of your investment portfolio.

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Investments

Are Abitibis Underpriced?

Stirred by reports of better earnings, carrying with them the hope of an early and satisfactory settlement, there has been a tendency among bond traders to reappraise the bonds of Abitibi Power & Paper. With a further $8 per $100 repayment of principal being predicted in some quarters as a likely first step toward settlement, it is pointed out that the total claim of a $100 bondholder now amounts to approximately $135, nearly twice the current market of $70. Here is how the $135 is made up:

Claim for principal	$58.00
Simple interest	60.00
U.S. prem. on past prin paymts.	4.20
Interest on interest	13.00
	$135.20

The calculations are for the accumulations up to the middle of 1944, and interest on interest has been calculated at 3%. Even allowing for the fact that this $13 claim may be ignored in the final settlement, it is pointed out that the $58 principal ought to be a certainty in the settlement, that bondholders would only have to get $12 more (out of a total claim of $77.20) for the remainder of their claims in order to justify the present price of the bonds.

In other words, the market is valuing all claims above principal at less than one sixth of their gross value. This, it is felt, is unduly conservative.

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Milling Industry

Among the important remarks of D. C. MacLachlan, president of Maple Leaf Milling Co., at the recent annual meeting, were the following comments on current problems of the milling industry:

"Prospects of the milling industry have altered radically since the close of the fiscal year. The industry is in receipt of funds from the Treasury representing drawback on wheat ground for domestic use for the difference between .77⅜ cents per bushel (which was the ceiling price in the basic period) and the present price of $1.25, established by the Government. The cost to the Treasury in maintaining flour and bread prices at the levels prevailing in 1941 is estimated to cost approximately $24 millions per annum. To assist in making up part of this sum, the milling industry has been asked by the Government to refund the amount of the wheat rebate each company received from the Treasury to the extent that Excess Profits from the sale of flour are available. This means that the industry next year will forego the 20% postwar refund of Excess Profits' Tax. In the case of our company, this amounted to $450,000 on last year's operations.

"Needless to say, this is a very heavy blow—particularly to a company in our circumstances with low 'standard profits' and, consequently, very high excess profits. The arrangement virtually means that for a large part of our operations the company will be unable to retain any portion of its earnings. In our opinion, an efficient and up-to-date industry is an extremely important national asset and we would be remiss in our duty if we did not impress upon the authorities the present lack of opportunity to build up the reserves of an industry which can be so useful in postwar years. In the case of our own company, large capital expenditures should be made in the postwar years for plant rehabilitation

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Canadian Celanese

A review of the present position and prospects for the future of Canadian Celanese Ltd. published by Milner, Ross & Co., members of the Toronto Stock Exchange, emphasizes that the company has, since the outbreak of the war, been growing continuously, and that this growth has been in the new fields of textiles and plastics, where postwar development might be expected to be very considerable.

As an example, the company is at the present time proceeding with the construction of a plant to manufacture textile products newly developed by its U. S. associates, and plastic products. All these are essential for the war effort and present possibilities of a growing demand during the postwar years, the letter points out. A number of the wide variety of materials that are made through the textile end of the company's activities are listed, and the industrial uses to which many of the new synthetic fabrics may be put. Also listed are the many fields in which the use of plastics should increasingly be noticeable.

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Western Grain

Now quoted at around 85, the new Western Grain 5's of 1963 are up about five points in the last few days. The move is generally regarded as being in anticipation of coming purchases for sinking fund. Annual payments are to start Dec. 31, and are to amount to $75,000, with the proviso that the payments must not reduce working capital below $1 million. Since working capital last July 31 stood at $1.3 millions, there does not seem to be much question of the company's ability to make its sinking fund contribution this year.

The move comes in the face of a somewhat cautious attitude toward grain bonds, originating from the present discussions over a Wheat Pool proposal to cut grain handling charges 25%, or from 1/45-cent a bushel to 1/60 cent. No decision on this has yet been reported, with discussions still going on.

Market Comment

A Few Signs Of Strength

Over the past week Canadian stock markets have been giving their first indication of a moderate revival of strength since September. As yet, the improvement has been minor and spotty, the Toronto industrials and base metals continuing weak, while Montreal industrials and golds were the weakest indexes on that exchange.

Montreal pulp and paper securities made the most pronounced upward shift of the week, largely on hopes of a further newsprint price increase and the belief that the labor situation in the woods is improving, although still far from satisfactory. In Toronto the western oils were quietly strong and remain the only stock exchange index which has not yet established a downward zig-zag pattern.

The problem of shifting from munitions, on which there is no price ceiling, to civilian goods on which there is a ceiling, and doing it with wages now far higher than when the price ceilings were imposed, is beginning to be felt by industry and is regarded as a major stock market factor. Further comments:

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Financial World, N.Y.: Persistent rumors of an early peace are shown now to have had little if any foundation, and during the past several market sessions stock prices have been advancing. The improvement has come not because the market is "in favor of" a continuation of the war, but because of its relief at not being called upon to appraise a whole new set of circumstances that would be created by an immediate end to the war in Europe.

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E. G. Bulmer & Co., Toronto: If the "composite bank line" continues in a downward direction for four more weeks, we will recommend a general selling program in line with the practice always adopted. We suggest that you devote some time in the interval to the planning of your selling.

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Barron's, N. Y. (The Trader).—By the middle of the month, tax selling should be entirely out of the way. . . .At that time the action of the standard leaders and the low-priced favorites of last spring should demonstrate how much latent speculative demand exists. In spite of the rather small differential between stock and bond yields, much demand could be heightened by an improved 1944 tax bill which the Senate Finance Committee hopes to have in shape some time the week before Christmas.

• • •

Barron's, N.Y. (Dow Theorist).—The only possible comment under the Dow theory is that the downtrend has lasted more than four months, which is unusually long, so that even if a bear market has started, a rally to test the July highs should not be far away.

La Luz Profit Lower Again

Ventures Subsidiary Shows Effect of War Conditions

With war conditions curtailing ore treatment and a somewhat lower average grade of ore milled, La Luz Mines in which Ventures Ltd., holds over 80% of the shares, showed a further reduction in earnings the three months ended Sept. 30, 1943.

Estimated net profit for the quarter was $111,426 after all charges compared with $196,615 the preceding quarter and $139,153 for the first quarter of the year. Profits are running much lower than in 1941 and 1942. Net profit was $173,537 in the Sept., 1942, quarter, while profit in the last quarter of 1941 amounted to $286,881.

Average Recovery Down

Production for the three months ended Sept. 30, 1943, was $559,340 from 93,944 tons of ore milled, an average recovery of $5.95 a ton and an average daily milling rate of a little over 1,000 tons daily. Rated capacity is 1,250 tons daily but war conditions have prevented the company using the full size of the mill. Operating profit, after taxes but before depreciation and deferred development, was $245,259.

In the Sept., 1942, quarter, $650,777 was recovered from 108,427 tons of ore milled, an average recovery of $6.09 a ton. Operating profit, after taxes but before depreciation and depletion, was $297,209.

Expenditures on development of strategic mineral deposits has shown a gradual decline in 1943. Expenditures on this account totalled $324,985 in the first quarter of 1943, this figure being reduced to $111,007 in the second quarter and $79,359 in the third quarter of the year.

All figures are in U. S. currency.

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Looking Back

Canadians can look back with pride upon their country's progress during over four years of war. Munitions and foodstuffs have been produced in increasing volume until Canada's per capita production now leads the United Nations. Financial requirements are being met largely through taxation and savings invested in Victory Loans. Excessive inflation, with its inevitable serious consequences, is being avoided.

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Looking Ahead

Canadians can look to the future with equal confidence. Progress of the past four years encourages and stimulates us to work harder and to save more by spending less on non-essential goods. Simultaneously, this policy will continue to lay the foundation for greater economic stability and security after the war, from which every individual citizen will benefit.

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Only our best—our very best—in work, in saving, and in thinking—is good enough to support the gallantry and courage displayed by our Fighting Forces throughout the world.

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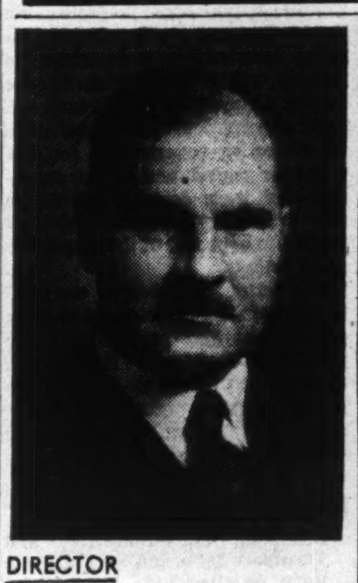

DIRECTOR

David A. Paine, secretary-treasurer, Cochran, Murray & Co., Toronto investment dealers, has been appointed a director.

Company Reports

Can. Ind. Alcohol

Years ended Aug. 31:	1943	1942
Earn. per sh. (A&B)*	$0.48	$0.50
Paid	0.35	0.25
Working capital	$4,893,869	$4,563,776
*Not incl. ref. E.P.T.	$4,658	$4.000

(Prev. year's figs. bracketed below.)

As a result of enforced curtailment of beverage sales net profits of Canadian Industrial Alcohol for the year ended Aug. 31, 1943 decreased to $536,595 ($554,860) after income and excess profits taxes of $14,522 ($556,897).

Elie Beauregard, president, reports that the rationing program of the past year will have to be continued even more strictly to reduce sales.

Provision for reserve for contingencies of $100,000 is same as last year. On the company's Corbyville plant, an extension project was completed which increases capacity 100%, and which went into production early in Oct., 1943. Essential repairs were maintained.

Dividends were increased to 35c. for the fiscal year compared with the total annual payment for the previous year of 25 cents.

The vacancy created on the board of directors by the death of Hon. W. F. Kay has been filled by L. W. Vezina, assistant general manager.

Inventories of spirits increased to $2.39 millions ($2.38 millions) despite drain on inventories of whisky stocks. The company is, however, engaged in the manufacture of a considerable variety of industrial alcohols and allied products.

Toronto Debentures Sold at Cost of 2.6%

A syndicate composed of Dominion Securities Corp., Royal Securities Corp., Imperial Bank and the Canadian Bank of Commerce purchased $2,864,000 of new City of Toronto serial debentures carrying coupons of 2%, 2½% and 3%, and maturing Dec. 1, 1944, to 1963.

The debentures were purchased at 100.414 and accrued interest, showing a money cost to the city of approximately 2.60%.

Ideal Gifts for Christmas

Many of the things you ordinarily like to give are not now available. That's why, this year, a gift of Blue Chip Securities, including Victory Bonds, would be doubly appreciated.

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and
H. E. CRATE, C.A.

All of whom have been associated with the firm for many years.

MANITOBA MANUFACTURES

Hon. J. S. McDiarmid, Manitoba Minister of Mines and Natural Resources told the mining and natural resources bureau of the Winnipeg Board of Trade recently the value of goods manufactured in Manitoba increased from $84 millions in 193[illegible] to $250 millions in 1943.

A Special Pre-publication Offer

The 1944 Edition

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Your Personal Income Tax

(Continued from page 1)

was for the purpose of bringing in business. As the court was not satisfied that the moneys so spent did produce business, the court refused to allow any deduction.

This seems to indicate that if the appellant had been able to prove that he had only entertained customers and that he did increase his business by doing so that the expenditure would have been allowed. It is hardly possible that this sort of expense would be allowed in Canada, because the South African Act[4] forbids the deduction of money not wholly or exclusively expended for the purpose of the trade, while the Canadian Act[5] forbids the deduction of expenses not wholly, exclusively and necessarily expended for the purpose of earning the income. It would be very hard to convince any court that large expenditures of this description were absolutely necessary. In some cases the Department will allow a small and reasonable amount of entertainment expenses if it is considered necessary for the business. The Supreme Court of Canada held[6] that the sum of $4,206 spent by Riedle Brewery in treating its customers was a proper deduction.

A professional man may deduct from his income the amount he pays out in salaries.[7] If you are liberal enough to pension your secretary it would probably be considered a proper deduction because it has long been recognized that an employer should look after faithful and deserving employees during old age.

Travelling Expenses

If a professional man goes out of town on business he may deduct his expenses, including the entire amount expended for meals and lodgings. Unless you belong to the medical profession, who have special privileges in this regard, you will find it very difficult to obtain permission to charge up the expense of running your car even if you have enough gasoline to make the journey, because your car is probably used for private purposes. If, however, you have a special car which is only used for business purposes then the deduction would be allowed.

The Department of National Revenue published a ruling on Feb. 28, 1933, copies of which may be obtained from the Department, in regard to depreciation allowable to professional men on their libraries and the deductions which may be made in regard to the fees of any professional societies which it is necessary to join in order to keep in good standing. It would be wise to get a copy of this regulation because you may have included in your income certain items which you are permitted to deduct.

Excess Profits Tax

All professional men should consider very carefully the provisions of the Excess Profits Tax Act. Under section 7 (b) the profits of a profession are not subject to the Act if they are dependent wholly or mainly upon the personal qualifications of the taxpayer and little or no capital is employed. But the exemption does not include any person part of whose business consists of the making of contracts on behalf of others.

If you or your firm decide to invest part of your earnings so as to create a reserve for bad years this does not render them subject to the Act because such funds would not be employed in the business.[8] But be sure that you do not do anything which might be construed as making a contract on behalf of others, because if you take one commission, even for a small amount, the whole of your profits might be subject to an extra tax.

Changes in Partnership

If you are practicing in partnership and desire to buy out your partner it is necessary to proceed very carefully, because if you buy out his interest this is a capital expenditure and the payments cannot be deducted from the profits of the firm. On the other hand the retiring partner does not have to pay any tax on the amount he receives, because it is a sale of a capital asset. If, however, you make an arrangement under which he retains an interest in the firm but takes no part in the management, the outgoing partner will be taxed on the moneys received in precisely the same way as before he retired, while the remaining partners will be entitled to deduct from their earnings the share of the profits which was paid out. The fact that the amount payable is based upon the moneys earned does not appear to affect the question of taxation to any great degree.[9]

If a partner misconducts himself and it is necessary to buy him out in order to save the reputation of the firm, this money may be deducted from profits. It has been held in England[10] that where a company dismissed a director for misconduct and paid him £19,200 in five annual instalments this money was a deductible expense because if they had not been able to get rid of the director it would have affected the earnings of the business.

If you have trouble with your partners and find it necessary to institute proceedings to recover damages for the wrongful determination of the partnership or for an accounting you cannot deduct your legal expenses. Such expenses were incurred for the purpose of obtaining payment of your share of what had already been earned, or compensation for the wrong which you had suffered. Therefore the payment was not expended for the purpose of earning the profits but for the purpose of dividing the profits after they were earned.

Sir Alfred Levy obtained this information at considerable cost. He sued[11] the Ardath Tobacco Co. for wrongful dismissal and settled his case for £45,000, out of which he had to pay legal fees amounting to £6,466.5.0. As his total income during the year in which he made the settlement amounted to £127,953.5.0 and he had to pay an income tax of 5s. on the £ and a surtax of 7s. 6d. plus 10%, he made very little profit out of the law suit.

(1) Income War Tax Act, section 46; (1A) Commissioners v. Morrison, 17 T.C. 325; (2) Commissioner of Taxes v. Executor, Trustee & Agency Co. of South Australia Ltd. 5 A.T.D. 98; (3) Income Tax Case No. 360, 9 S.A.T.C. 187; (4) Income Tax Case No. 422, 10 S.A.T.C. 331; (5) Income War Tax Act, section 6 (a); (6) Riedle Brewery Ltd. v. Minister of National Revenue (1939) S.C.R. 253); (7) Smith v. Incorporated Council of Law Reporting (1914) 3 K.B. 674; (8) Bourne & Hollingsworth v. Commissioners 12 T.C. 482; (9) Commissioners v. Ramsay 20 T.C. 79; (10) Mitchell v. Noble (1927) 1 K.B. 719; (11) Eagles v. Levy (1934) 19 T.C. 23.

Burry Biscuit Offers Plan

Arrears of $13.50 Per $50 Preferred Share to Be Eliminated

Plan to eliminate arrears on the preferred stock of Burry Biscuit Corp., which on Jan. 1, 1944, will amount to $13.50 on each share of $50 par value, has been announced. A special meeting of shareholders has been called for Dec. 14 to give approval to the plan.

The reorganization will consist of an exchange of the present preferred for new preferred stock on the basis of five new 6% prior preferred shares of $12.50 par value for each old share of 6% convertible preferred. Dividends on the new shares will be paid from Jan. 1, 1944, when earned, and will be cumulative only when earned in any one dividend year. Annual dividends will, therefore, amount to 75c. a share or $3.75 for each share of the old preferred stock which is exchanged.

In a letter to shareholders George W. Burry, president, states that under the company's credit agreement with its bankers a certain ratio between assets and liabilities must be maintained before dividend payments may be made. This ratio is not stated. The present plan of reorganization is designed, therefore, to conserve working capital and at the same time offer some prospect for dividend payment on the common stock.

Sets Aside 95,900 Shares

It is provided that at any time the new preferred stock may be converted into common stock on the basis of two shares of common for each prior preferred share. To this end 95,900 shares of common will be reserved, and the authorized issue of common stock will be increased to 750,000 shares from the present 600,000.

The new preferred will be redeemable at any time at $13 a share and, in the event of liquidation, shall be entitled to $12.50 a share before any distribution is made on either the common or on any of the 6% convertible preferred stock that may remain outstanding. Notice of intention to redeem shall be made 60 days prior to redemption.

All voting rights are to be vested in the common stockholders. Should dividends be in arrears for three years on either of the preferred issues, holders of those stocks shall be entitled to one vote per share.

It is believed that profits of Burry Biscuits for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1943, will exceed $200,000, as compared with $173,232 in the preceding period. Sales are reported to have been largest in the company's history, about $5 millions.

Expect Quick Deal On Teck Twp.

The Township of Teck, Ont., in default since March 1, 1943, may set a record in rapid reorganizations. Holding within its boundaries the greatest of the Kirkland Lake gold producers, the township has run into temporary difficulties as a result of wartime gold mining restrictions and manpower shortages.

Although the nominal market for Teck bonds is 70 bid, 90 offered, very little, if any trading has taken place since default.

Now under supervision by the Ontario Department of Municipal Affairs at its own request, reinstatement of Teck's $1.3 million debt is regarded as a relatively simple matter of extending maturities. It is thought possible that reorganization may be completed within a year of default, rivalling or perhaps bettering the reorganization of Collingwood, Ont., which was completed in less than 12 months.

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Standard Fuel Co. has declared a dividend on its 6½% cumulative preferred stock of $2 a share payable Jan. 1, 1944, to holders of record Dec. 15, 1943. The payment includes an extra of $1 payable on arrears and $1 regular dividend applicable to the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1943. This payment will bring total payments for the year to $8 a share, reduces arrears to $8.25 a share.

Company Reports

Sherbrooke Trust

Years Ended Sept. 30:	1943	1942
Earned per share	$8.94	$7.34
Paid	6.00	6.00
Liab. to public	$1,907,723	$1,813,902
Secured by:		
Liquid assets	1,229,060	1,012,572
Mortgages	1,189,318	1,290,793
Other net assets	99,280	107,932
	2,517,658	2,411,297

(Previous year's figs. bracketed below.)

Net profits of Sherbrooke Trust Co. showed an increase for the year ended Sept. 30, 1943, to $26,847 ($22,317), after income and excess profits taxes of $18,000 ($17,400). This resulted from slightly improved income at $120,120 ($119,686), and from elimination of $8,000 which the previous year was charged to losses on sale of real estate. Operating expenses, however, rose enough to cause net earnings to decline to $50,249 ($52,717).

Interest on bonds, and fees and commissions accounted for the rise in income. Interest on mortgages was reduced by more than $5,000. Mortgage loans were likewise reduced. Cash on hand was more than doubled from the previous year.

Southern Canada

Years Ended Sept. 30:	1943	1942
Earn. per share (com.)*	$0.85	$1.08
Paid	0.80	0.80
Working capital	$3,180,205	$3,311,441
*Not incl. ref. E.P.T.	$68,915	$17,940

(Previous year's figs. bracketed below.)

Southern Canada Power Co. reports record sales of electricity for the year ended Sept. 30, 1943. Due to the larger proportion of industrial users, gross receipts dropped about $8,000 to $3.07 millions. With higher income taxes also. Net profits dropped to $766,323 ($857,463) after deducting refundable excess profits taxes.

Operations of the company during the summer months were favored with exceptionally good water conditions, making it unnecessary to purchase as much outside power as formerly. Apart from this, weather conditions made operations difficult on several occasions, but service was continued with a minimum of interruptions, Jas. B. Woodyatt, president, reports. Service to four municipalities was changed from a bulk sales to individual customer basis.

MONEY TO SPEND

At present obliged to await sitting of the Nova Scotia legislature before spending sums not passed in the civic estimates, Halifax contemplates city charter changes to get more spending power. When Ald. T. H. Coffin recently suggested publication of a financial statement, the mayor, J. E. Lloyd said: "You might be agreeably surprised at the condition of the sinking funds," indicating that $50,000 surpluses in each of 1941 and 1942 had gone into this fund.

Howard Smith Paper Mills Ltd. has announced the election of E. K. Robinson to the board of directors, replacing Geo. Chahoon, Jr., who has resigned. Mr. Robinson is a vice-president of the company.

Public Utility Earnings

MEXICAN LIGHT & POWER

September:	1943	1942
	(000)	
Gross earnings	$1,025	$959
Less: Oper. exp. & deprec.	777	665
Net earnings	248	294
Nine Months to Sept. 30:		
Gross earnings	$9,119	$8,477
Net earnings	2,646	2,788

(Note:—Can. dollars at Amer. exchange rates.)

EAST KOOTENAY POWER

October.	1943	1942
Gross earnings	$62,576	$66,090
Less: Oper. expense*	28,296	24,930
Net earnings	34,280	41,160
Seven Months to Oct. 31:		
Gross earnings	448,540	446,632
Less: Oper. expense*	171,865	175,263
Net earnings	276,675	271,369

*Note incl. inc. & E. P. taxes.

CANADA NORTHERN

October:	1943	1942
Gross earnings	$338,679	$363,475
Less: Oper. expenses	123,455	139,860
Net earnings*	215,224	223,615
10 Mos to Oct. 30:		
Gross earnings	$3,520,605	$3,777,071
Less: Oper. expenses	1,361,933	1,491,239
Net earnings*	2,158,672	2,285,832

*Before income and E. P. taxes.

Clarendon Apartments' bondholders will be paid $22.50 on a $1,000 bond on Dec. 15, 1943, $12.50 to apply to coupon No. 16, due Dec. 15, 1934, and $10 on coupon No. 17, due June 15, 1935. This will bring total payments for the year to $35, or interest for a half year on the 7% first mortgage debentures. The same amount was paid in 1942. Interest remaining payable on coupon No. 17 amounts to $25.

"We must beware of trying to build a society in which nobody counts for anything except a politician or an official, a society where enterprise gains no reward, and thrift no privileges."
WINSTON CHURCHILL.
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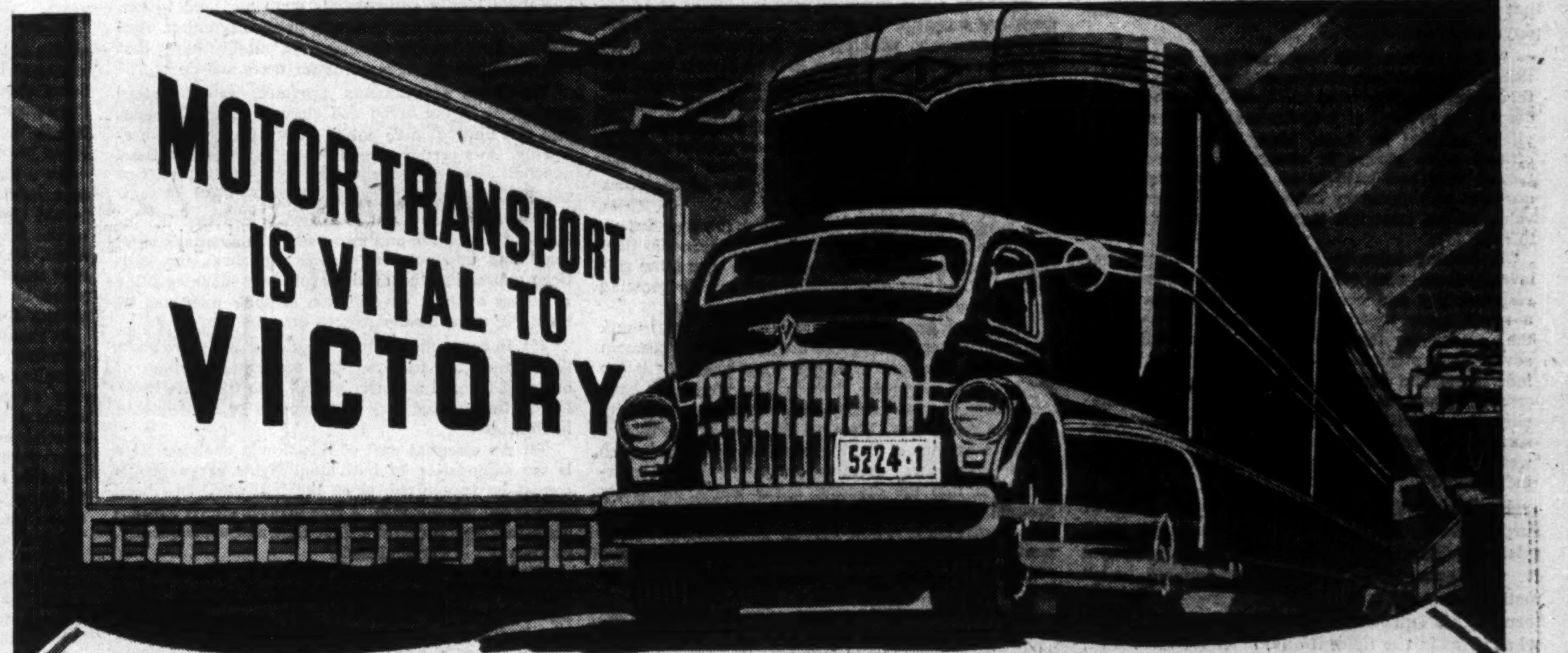

Good roads, trucks and Trailers have proved that industry can be successfully decentralized. In fact, Canada's amazing war production is largely due to the use of "feeder" plants all over the country linked together into a single production unit by a conveyor line of trucks and Trailers.

Not only is our war manufacturing activity being spread throughout the country, but trucks and Trailers are also necessary in gathering the record-breaking supplies of food necessary to feed our war workers, our army camps and for shipment overseas.

For instance, 84.3% of all the hogs, 61.9% of all livestock and practically every drop of milk that goes into Toronto are shipped by truck.

But the continued operation of these vital jobs is threatened by the shortage of new equipment, parts and manpower.

That's why it is critically important that authority be given to make replacement parts easily obtainable . . . that the industry's remaining manpower be protected and increased . . . that authority be given immediately to build sufficient trucks and Trailers to replace those rapidly wearing out. These measures are vital to keep Canada's war goods and every-day necessities moving.

IT'S AS SIMPLE AS THIS . . .

The reason why motor transport . . and the scores of thousands of companies that depend on it . . . must have Trailers, is as simple as this:

A Trailer is just a wagon . . . a very big wagon . . pulled by a motor truck instead of a horse. And, like a horse, a truck can *pull* a far bigger load than it is designed to *carry*. It would have been just as sensible, in pre-truck times, to have throttled the use of wagons and required that all goods be carried on horse-back, as it is today to throttle the production, and consequently the use, of Trailers. And it would be equally sensible to outlaw the use of box cars and require that all railroad cargo be carried on the locomotives. Far-fetched? Not at all. It's as simple as that.

Fruehauf Trailer Co. of Canada, Limited
Toronto, Ontario Montreal, Quebec
TRUCK-TRAILER TRANSPORT IS DOING AN ESSENTIAL JOB FOR ALL CANADA

The Editorial Page . .

How Efficient Are We?

We let this speak for itself. The point has enormous importance for the near and long term future of this country. It was written by E. Barker, president, Modern Tool Works, Ltd., and recently appeared in his company's house organ.

"If this equipment is taken from Canadian industry, we immediately go back industrially 25 years, and practically all the late type machine tools in the country are government owned.

"Given an opportunity to purchase this government plant and equipment on a reasonably long term basis, Canadian industry is virile and enterprising enough to strive to secure world markets for its industrial products, and to carry on at a high productive level for years to come, with consequent maintenance of a high level of employment, and general prosperity for the country."

Commenting on the importance of industry being permitted to retain the new machinery owned by the Crown and distributed to industry for war production, Mr. Barker says:

For Canada to compete successfully in the world export market and maintain a high standard of living, there is only one logical answer — the maximum efficiency possible in all manufacturing and processing operations from start to finish.

"This entirely precludes the use of old vintage machinery and antique processing methods. We must, to compete successfully, retain only the latest type tools, and from there on, install and utilize at the maximum point of efficiency, the most ultra-modern, highly productive machinery.

"Excess profits taxation plus other limitations on profits, have made it impossible for the Canadian industrialists to expand and pay for necessary new plant and machinery."

Bungling To Avoid

War Assets, Ltd., the new Crown company formed to handle the disposal of war plants, war materials, raw materials, etc., has a very important task ahead. Its managers will do well to examine the history of how the United States did this job following the last war, and to see some of the horrible tangles and worse that it fell into.

A review of that operation has just been made by Charles Lipsett, publisher of the Daily Metal Reporter of New York.

First, he says, the government had no plan, no authority to tackle the problem. In that respect, it appears, Canada is now better off.

Minor officials, government storekeepers, clerks stationed at arsenals, army posts and warehouses were allowed to sell these surpluses "Without consultation, without the advice of businessmen and with little or no knowledge as to market conditions, price trends or the possible effect that the sale of their particular merchandise might have at that particular time on private industry and on employment."

"It not infrequently happened that large quantities of surplus materials were forced on markets that were already glutted and these sales were held despite the protests of industry and labor that were vitally affected by them. Many Army and Navy officers were placed in charge of surplus even though they had little or no business experience, nor even an elementary knowledge of the monetary value of the materials that they were authorized to sell.

"In making sales to individuals or companies investigations were seldom made as to character, responsibility and acceptability of the buyer. As a result many fly-by-night firms sprang up over the country for the sole purpose of operating in government surplus merchandise. Many of these individuals and firms had unsavory business records and were undesirable speculators whose sole purpose . . . Since many such transactions were surrounded with suspicion, legitimate businessmen were reluctant to compete with such irresponsible individuals."

Reviewing different methods of disposing of surplus stocks last time, Mr. Lipsett reports that sales at a "fixed price" resulted in so many abuses it was soon dropped. The "negotiated sale" method involved a government representative determining a suitable price after consultation with what firms in the field, if any, he chose to consult, then selling to the firm willing to pay that price. This scheme, too, was promptly ditched for obvious reasons.

"Sealed bids" involved grading and cataloguing of the material to be sold, and the distribution of catalogues to probable buyers who then sent in sealed bids for the items wanted. This system had the weakness of extremely wide variation in the bids made and, according to Lipsett, "Not infrequently circulars requesting the submission of bids were sent out either through error or evil intent to wrong industries."

The "auction method," finally widely adopted, involved grading and cataloguing of stocks, and inviting all appropriate industries to send a personal representative to make public bids for the items.

A test by the Navy Department with identical merchandise showed that its returns from the open auction were "far greater" than through sealed bids. Says Lipsett:

"Because of the open and above-board method of buying at public auctions there were fewer opportunities for sharpers or attempts to put through 'deals' to the disadvantage of the government. In time the public auction method of selling war surplus attracted reputable manufacturers, jobbers and leading department store buyers."

The public, Canadian as well as American, has a right to expect that the surplus goods disposal problem will be put into good operating condition promptly—

—and above all that it be put into strong hands; the hands of a man who is never afraid when doing right, who is going to do this job to serve the very best interests of the nation as a whole, even when that may be contrary to the interests of some energetic and politically influential special interest clique.

Not Just Bankers Only

Nationalization of the chartered banks of Canada by the CCF or any other socialist party which might gain power in this country would not be an act simply affecting the officials of those institutions and their staffs, but one involving practically every citizen of the Dominion. As C. H. Carlisle, president of the Dominion Bank, pointed out in his annual address to shareholders this week, every person or business or municipality doing business through any bank would be concerned.

And that audience, as Mr. Carlisle further points out, includes just about every person in Canada as well as all our important outside customers. It includes, among others, the owners of over five million deposit accounts.

A Strait Jacket Won't Help

For two and a half years George W. Spinney was chairman of Canada's War Finance Committee, hence had an unusual opportunity to study government control in action, to determine its real role and its limitations. Undoubtedly, it was this experience which led to this warning in his presidential address to Bank of Montreal shareholders this week:

"Underlying all the talking and thinking about postwar planning is the determination that out of this war there must come a better Canada; and that those who have fought and worked for victory must be assured of an opportunity as free and independent citizens to obtain and enjoy the material benefits of the freedom they have helped to defend. No one will deny that in the accomplishment of these purposes there will be a place for governmental measures wisely conceived and administered.

"But the real basis for full employment and decent living standards is a high and increasing productivity that will be possible only in a healthy, vigorous and flexible economy. We shall be in great need of initiative, imagination and inventive genius. And as we value our political freedom and our economic future, we must guard against the doctrine that the way to achieve the postwar objectives we seek is to confine the Canadian economy within the strait jacket of governmental regulation, ownership and control."

As Mr. Spinney rightly points out, such a doctrine rests upon the bald and ridiculous assumption that government control and ownership are inherently right, individual ownership and enterprise inherently wrong.

The danger is that through indifference or lack of clear thinking, too many Canadians may be fooled until it is too late.

Is Mr. Godbout Still Anxious?

Quebec's Premier Godbout seems to be having some second thoughts about expropriation of Montreal Light, Heat and Power. Current indications are that he has found this a much hotter, very much more intricate project than he expected.

Probably he has been doing some thinking as to the hard facts of how the province would pay for the system; how well he could expect this particular experiment in public ownership to function.

One of the things Mr. Godbout may now be thinking about was referred to by The Montreal Gazette which said editorially:

"This province has a tradition of political overstaffing of government agencies without regard to ability and limited resources of well-trained technicians, engineers and administrators. These conditions make it highly doubtful whether public administration and service in the utilities will maintain the same high standards of economical efficiency achieved under private development."

The Postwar World . . . .

In this department The Financial Post notes current comment, opinion and research on the world that will face us after the war has been won.

Free Enterprise and a Free World

Raymond Moley is special editorial writer of Newsweek and a regular contributor to several other well-known American publications. In the early days of the Roosevelt administration he was closely associated with the U. S. president and for a time held the position of Assistant Secretary of State until he found himself at variance with the "New Deal" viewpoint. The following paragraphs have been condensed from the first portion of his recent address before the Advertising and Sales Executives Club of Montreal.

I have felt for many months that the tremendous impact of peace in Europe may be upon us sooner than most of us anticipate. Your Canadian flyers, the gallant RAF and our own massive and rapidly growing air forces are forcing the decision every day.

As we look forward to postwar readjustment, I think that your country and mine are in hearty agreement on one fundamental principle. That principle is the ideal of free enterprise. In this New World, we have seen ourselves grow strong in a free economic system in peace and in war. We have also seen, across the sea on the continent of Europe, a political disease sweep those nations away from the moorings of free enterprise and into the dreadful forms which ultimately brought this war upon us. We have seen that disease take possession of whole nations which, in their madness, attacked first the democratic and semi-democratic countries to the west of them and, subsequently, the Soviet Republic on the east.

If we are to avoid the scourge of war in international affairs and the paralyzing hand of slavery in domestic affairs, it behooves us to take note with great care of the exact nature of the disease that afflicted such nations as Germany and Italy and of the course through which they arrived at the danger point.

The fundamental nature of the disease arises from certain disintegrating processes which are likely to set in to any form of economy or any form of political system. And if your country and mine are to keep the characteristics of free nations, it will be well if we take heed of disintegrating forces in their incipient stage.

In the various countries of Europe where fascism ultimately emerged, a number of similar characteristics can be traced in the history of those nations over the past fifty or seventy-five years.

(1) In every case, there was a stage in which there had risen to power a kindly, generous government which manifested its kindliness in an increasing habit of distributing wealth among the needy. Giving begets giving, until the beneficiaries become so numerous that they, themselves, determine the course of distribution. This results in a weakening of the fundamental fibre of free enterprise and a greater and greater dependence upon government for help of all sorts.

(2) All those countries fell into the habit of paying for extravagances through the piling up of deficits. For these kindly governments were too kind to tax. Then they became too cowardly politically to tax. And finally, they became so dishonest intellectually that they began to use new words for taxes and debts.

(3) Those governments provided, as a modern equivalent of the bread and circuses of the Romans, vast and unproductive public works, financed by borrowing. At a certain stage in their development, these expenditures on public works were shifted to vast expenditures on military objectives.

(4) Politicians found it desirable to divert the interest of the public and to concentrate its attack upon small and unpopular minorities. In short, the politicians directing the destinies of these disintegrating countries avoided examination of their own sins by imputing more deadly sins to others.

(5) In connection with the building of a slave state, these countries followed the seductive practice of bringing favored minority groups into the state itself. Labor, finance, industry—all came to be incorporated in the state.

(6) An essential part of this slowly evolving state is the suppression of individual rights. Free people cannot be recognized, since the individual has been submerged in the group. A free press is utterly antagonistic to the evolution of a slave state and, consequently, its freedom is extinguished.

(7) Finally, a state bound together by false concepts becomes a disturber in the family of nations. Regimentation of the individual leads to aggression and war, and the final end of this aggression is now being played out on the battlefields of Europe.

(8) And in pursuing war, as we have seen in the past, states thus afflicted with the creeping paralysis of fascism fail in their primary objective of war and, following war, are faced with economic ruin, universal destitution and suffering. For they learn altogether too late that the sins ye do by groups and blocs are paid for one by one—that is, by the individual.

These eight symptoms of a disease of states are as old as the human race. Men are slow to learn, but the preservation of the world in the years to come will depend upon the extent to which they are understood and observed.

Fundamentally, problems of government come down to a moral issue. They come down to telling the people the truth, to using the real names for things and, above all, to avoiding that futile process of drugging the people by false promises of security and easily obtained wealth. There can be no international stability, easily created, which can endure unless the constituent states that create it possess the moral qualities which are expected of each of the individuals who make up those states. The first requisite of a free world must be the existence of free nations made up of free and honest men.

Cartoon by Grassick.

GEE, BUT THE RESTRICTIONS STILL APPLY FOR THE REST OF US!

Post-Scripts . . . .

Holly's New G. M.

Thirty-one years ago, when E. L. "Happy" Longmore joined the staff of the infant Hollinger Gold Mines at Timmins as a young engineer, he became acquainted with his new setting by touring the mine and visiting every working place. The tour started at 3.30 in the afternoon and was finished long before supper was served at the small mine staff house.

MR. LONGMORE

When Longmore assumes the management of the leading Canadian gold mine on January 1, 1944, succeeding John Knox, Sr., he isn't likely to undertake the same complete inspection. Since he first came to the property, Hollinger has grown to such proportions that an inspection of all the working places today is a job which would take several years.

That's an illustration of the growth of the big mine which Hollinger's new manager has witnessed and helped to bring about in the years he was moving upward from his first post in the mine's assay office through various other positions to the managership.

It's a far cry from digging the loam of a farm in Lennox-Addington county in old Ontario to digging precious gold in the flinty depths of a northern gold mine. But that's the story of Hollinger's new manager. After farming for eight years, he decided to enter Queen's University for an engineering course.

In vacation periods he did what many university students did in those days, travelled west to teach during the summer at places where regular school-teachers were not available. One summer he managed to get a place in the now defunct Bankhead coal mines—quite an achievement in the days when the hard, practical men running Canada's mines could find little use for "book-educated" miners.

When real mining beckoned after graduation, he was off to the Porcupine where the railroad had just been pushed through to Timmins and the Hollinger mine. Hollinger had an engineer shortage at the time and he became the sixth on the small staff.

Longmore has worked at the same property for 31 years, he has seen it develop into the country's biggest gold mine. He has participated in the development of many features of gold mining which are definitely peculiar to Hollinger, such as the low-cost crushing, grinding and milling of gold ore which enables the company to mill rock containing as low as 0.1 ounces of gold in every ton. This means picking out by the cyanide process the one small speck of yellow gold from among 300,000 parts of waste rock dust. His work in the development of this process to such a high degree of efficiency won for him the Randolph Bruce Gold Medal, presented to him by the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy in 1937.

As Hollinger's chief metallurgist, the position he has held in recent years, he was responsible for the highly regarded milling methods installed at Young-Davidson and the Ross mines, two properties operated by Hollinger. Besides these duties he has taken time to serve as a member of Timmins' town council for 10 terms, two of them as mayor. He was a member of the Committee of Enquiry named by the Ontario Government to investigate education costs in Ontario in 1936-37. For two years, until two months ago, he was general manager of Wartime Metals Corporation, a government agency set up to provide for Canada strategic metals not then available for war needs. Wartime Metals supervised the bringing into operation of such important sources of needed metals as Dominion Magnesium at Haley's, Ont., LaCorne Molybdenite and Emerald Tungsten, in British Columbia.

Coming into the management of the country's biggest gold mine on Jan. 1, 1944, when Mr. Knox retires to serve as the company's consulting engineer, Mr. Longmore quite naturally has some pretty solid ideas about the future of the metal which Hollinger produces in such quantity.

He's not worried about gold's future or any of the highly theoretical plans about junking gold as a medium of exchange.

. . .

Milling Executives

Maple Leaf Milling Co.'s two new vice-presidents have been running mates for a score of years. K. F. Wadsworth (Production and Purchasing), has a 24-year service record, against C. E. Soward's (Merchandising and Finance), 20 years. Both became directors in 1939, both have two children, both curl at Toronto's Granite Club.

Kenneth Francis Wadsworth's job with Maple Leaf is today a constant battle against the shortage of manpower. This year his production men launched a new breakfast food, "Brex." Producing it involved getting the assistance of stenographers, men and boys from the office staff, vacationing high school students. In spite of obstacles, the product has been marketed successfully, continuing Maple Leaf's trend toward encouraging domestic sales and the sale of finished products as distinct from flour and other producers' goods.

Coupled with the production job and its manpower problems, Wadsworth has the purchasing office under his wing. Most important buying he does is, of course, grain, and in this his 20 to 25 million bushels a year puts him up in the top three or four grain buyers in the Dominion. Some years he may be topped only by the Wheat Board.

Clifford Edwin Soward, the new vice-president in charge of Merchandising and Finance, looks and talks more like an actuary than a sales manager, although he has spent 20 years in the Maple Leaf sales department and has been general sales manager for the past ten years.

Actually, the sales manager's job in a business that is seldom less than 50% exported, always 100% wholesale, and is invariably highly sensitive to current and future price trends, is considerably more analytical than the equivalent job in most other businesses. Your good flour salesman is the one who can help you time your purchases to gain the advantage of the odd fraction of a cent that may mean the difference between profit and loss. And your good sales-manager has to couple this knowledge of prices with a "savvy" of shipping problems equal to that of an old railroad hand.

That also means that you are far more likely to find a sales manager who is qualified to take over the finance portfolio in a milling company than in almost any other kind of business.

In their years with Maple Leaf Milling, Soward and Wadsworth have had ample opportunity to exercise their talents. There has probably been no similar period in Canadian milling from the standpoint of violently fluctuating external conditions. They helped in the job of feeding Europe in the first postwar years, battled against the European nationalism that cut Canada's exports to the vanishing point in the early thirties, have since labored to restore the trade that has been so vital to their company and their industry.

This week, at Maple Leaf's annual meeting, both men saw some of the results of that work in President D. O. MacLachlan's remark: "Undoubtedly the best statement in the history of the company."

. . .

New Books

Twenty-five Troubled Years

TWENTY-FIVE TROUBLED YEARS by F. H. Soward. Published by Oxford University Press. Price $3.

Professor of history at the University of British Columbia, Mr. Soward is currently with the Department of External Affairs where special use is being made of his particular talent and knowledge of recent world history.

His vivid presentation of the troubled years between the wars makes a very timely appearance. For understanding of the past quarter century by the public at large can be important in rebuilding soundly a world of peace.

Mr. Soward organizes his material well, tells his story in an interesting way and has done one of the really worthwhile Canadian literary jobs of the year.

He puts the familiar, not-so-familiar and the forgotten fact into reasonable focus; gives pattern and meaning to the heaping tangle of recent events. It is definitely a book worth the attention of the citizen and of the student.

. . .

The Ship

THE SHIP, a novel by C. S. Forester. Published in Canada by S. J. Reginald Saunders. Price $3.

This, of course, is the famous Forester of Captain Horatio Hornblower (and other) fame. In this newest book he brings his accustomed literary skill and sea-lore to the job of building a gripping tale around a few hours in the life of a British cruiser and her men in an action off Malta in this war.

The book is dedicated to the men of the H.M.S. Penelope. The name of the ship in Forester's narrative is H.M.S. Artemis. In a Foreword, the author assures his readers "that he has attempted neither portrait nor caricature of any living person."

It's powerful stuff.

Other People's Views . . . .

The Canadian Editorial of the Week

If the CCF Had Had Its Way

Edmonton Journal

How necessary it is to assure for our fighting men, on the return to peace, a better life than they have hitherto enjoyed is being stressed constantly by CCF speakers. That party's representative in the Alberta legislature reports himself as saying in a recent address:

"The fellows that are fighting in the mountains of Italy or on the submarine-infested seas or over Nazi areas in the European skies don't want the bad old times of before the war back again. They want a new and better Canada."

When Hitler entered on his attempt to dominate the world, Canada would have been reduced, if he had succeeded, to a state of vassalage that would have made the hardships it had experienced in the past seem as nothing. The great majority of Canadians were conscious of this from the first. They approved strongly of the steps taken to have our armed forces participate

But two years before the outbreak of hostilities the CCF's representatives in the House of Commons introduced a resolution that declared: "In the event of war Canada should remain strictly neutral, regardless of who the belligerents may be." When Hitler was overrunning Poland in September, 1939, the CCF's position was defined in a statement that Mr. Coldwell issued.

Canada should be prepared to defend her own shores, he declared. But her assistance should be limited to economic aid and must not include conscription of manpower or the sending of any expeditionary force.

Thus, if his party had been in office at that moment of supreme crisis, none of the "fellows" in our army, navy and air forces, to whom Edmonton's CCF member in the legislature referred, would have been recruited for overseas service by the Dominion. They are hardly likely to be much impressed by his present concern for their postwar welfare.

. . .

The Mail-box . .

British Communiques

Your editorial entitled "RCAF Recognition" makes me wonder whether it is generally realized that the British Air Ministry's communiques merely mention "Aircraft of Bomber Command" (or "Fighter Command") and do not, as a rule, specify nationalities. When it is remembered that Bomber Command includes not only United Kingdom airmen but also squadrons of men from the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Czechoslovakia and a dozen other countries, the advantage of using some comprehensive term such as "Bomber Command" seems both obvious and convincing. To make persistent mention of all the nationalities participating in every operation would be impracticable; it might even be considered invidious.

I think that anyone who has been in the United Kingdom lately would agree that, whatever reticence they may display about their own exploits, the British people and the British newspapers are the reverse of backward in giving proper credit to the deeds performed by representatives of Canada and the other Dominions. This does not, of course, mean that individual performances of Canadian or any other fliers can be given anything like the amount of space they receive here. That would be impossible in London papers containing generally only four rather small pages, which, of course, have to carry all the domestic news and a limited amount of advertising in addition to the war reports.

J. B, GREAVES,

Toronto.

. . .

RCAF Recognition

In the interests of truth and honesty I challenge the statement in your editorial of last week that "30% of the aircrew flying in the British Squadrons are Canadians." No one in authority or out of it has ever furnished any evidence to support such a statement.

Taking the air crews of the RAF on a global basis, not half of 30% are Canadians and if you deduct those British youths who happened to be in Canada, but whose parents live in Britain less than 10% are Canadian born and reared.

In the day to day casualties for the past 12 months, of air crew personnel, less than 8% in all theatres of war where the RAF and the RCAF are operating have been Canadian born or reared.

If you take the whole period of the war Canadan born and reared air crew casualties represent 2% or 3% of the total combined RAF and RCAF casualties.

Canadian air crew participation is steadily increasing and we owe them a debt which this country cannot and never will repay.

Let us be honest, however, and neither delude ourselves nor seek to detract from poor old Britain who among all English-speaking people has carried the load on land, sea and in the air.

CBC nightly, and most of our newspapers daily refer to the "Canadian and British Army" in Italy. Until the arrival of the new division (if it has yet arrived at the battle front, which is doubtful) Canadian forces made up possibly 8% to 10% only, of all fighting arms of Montgomery's 8th Army.

There is no justification for complaint that Canadians are discriminated against in British news or in the awarding of commissions in the RAF. Canadian authorities apparently believe that more air crew commissions should be granted than the British theory and system permits. In this I personally feel that the British are wrong and the Canadian authorities right. That does not mean discrimination against Canadians—and relatively to their numbers as many Canadians in the RAF air crew receive commissions as do British born.

Most of us who served in the last war were intensely irritated by the U. S. A. attitude, "We won the war." This time Canada takes the prize for its excessive claims in war contribution and for self-laudation and smugness out of all proportion to the war services which it has thus far rendered.

Toronto. JOHN BARNETT,

EDITOR'S NOTE.—In the official "Canada at War" nearly six months ago it was reported that, "Air crew of the RCAF serving with the RAF squadrons form 25% of the RAF's flying strength. This does not include RCAF squadrons operating in the United Kingdom and elsewhere. There are 32 specifically RCAF squadrons already organized, and six squadrons in the process of organization. For every RCAF air crew member in an RCAF unit overseas there are now 11 RCAF air crew members in RAF units overseas" and "the proportion of RCAF to RAF will increase rapidly." This would seem abundantly to confirm The Post estimate of 30%.

. . .

Did You See . . . . .

He was dug out of his wrecked car and hurried to a doctor's office.

"I can't do anything for you," said the doctor. "I'm a veterinary surgeon."

"That's all right," replied the patient. "I was an ass to think I could do fifty on those tires."

The Financial Post

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A weekly newspaper, presenting in a popular manner reliable information respecting investments, business and national affairs in Canada.

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Building Wants Housing Help

Offers Proposals For Postwar Construction Incentives

Federal legislation to create three new construction agencies to develop housing and other postwar employment programs is recommended by the Canadian Construction Association, representing general contractors, trade contractors, manufacturers and suppliers of building materials.

In a brief presented at Ottawa to the House of Commons Committee on Reconstruction and Re-establishment, the CCA urges the Dominion Government to set up the following machinery:

A special department, commission or corporation to develop subsidized rental-housing, including rural housing.

A commission or board, and under it a department headed by construction experts, to guide the timing and supply of general construction projects, public works in relation to private building and all construction in relation to plans for reconversion and demobilization.

A reconstruction finance agency—either a corporation or a body having powers vested in the Bank of Canada—to make low-interest loans for privately sponsored construction projects and public works. In so doing the agency would collaborate with the suggested federal construction commission as well as with existing financial organizations.

Other CCA proposals include:

Encourage private industries to make plans now by allowing them to use their own funds up to 3% of cost of proposed work in approved cases, such funds being deductible from taxable income, the allowance to lapse automatically if work does not proceed within a stipulated time.

Remove controls on construction and use of construction materials as quickly as possible.

Re-examine excess profits tax in so far as it concerns the construction industry, having in view the peak-and-valley nature and hazards of that business.

Re-examine present allowable depreciation on equipment with a view to revision permitting write-off consistent with normal life.

Exempt materials generally used in construction from sales tax for five years.

Consider measures that might be taken by provincial governments and municipalities, toward exempting from city taxes all approved improvements for a limited period of years, subject to their being within city limits and requiring no new major services.

The suggested subsidized rental-housing agency would collaborate with town planning committees in larger centres. Provincial commissions might assist with rural housing.

A government policy to bring new housing within the reach of low-income families should do likewise with old housing. Otherwise rights of owners and mortgage investors would be violated.

It should be possible under the suggested arrangement to:

(a) Condemn and remove certain substandard housing, suitable indemnity being paid; (b) Approve assistance for certain kinds of housing to bring its rental to desired levels and so retain its use; (c) Establish new neighborhood or group housing developments.

Rental Problem

Need is seen of a maximum of 300,000 houses to be built for sale or rent in Canada in the first five postwar years, the majority for low-income families and involving in some form government ownership and assistance.

It may be possible, it is observed, to provide necessary assistance by means of very long-term financing at very low interest rates, but much is to be said for a plan that bases rent on income, no matter how low, and furnishes accommodation to fit the family regardless of rent.

Prerequisite of any federal housing assistance would be properly constituted town planning committees, operating under federal government direction or regulation, the brief continues.

An appendix, referring to urban rehabilitation, says it would be poor planning to push low-cost large-scale developments to the outskirts and drain blight sections nearer the centre. It urges, moreover, that areas in these cities be recovered by means of special legislation.

Would Extend NHA

Extensions are proposed of the National Housing Act to permit building:

(a) Larger homes than are now allowed, up to $10,000; (b) apartment blocks; (c) extend to 90% loan feature to houses up to $6,000. For people whose income is continuous and sufficient to finance purchase of a home the NHA should continue to function, the CCA says.

For apartment house building or conversion of larger houses into approved apartment suites, where the National Housing Act or Home Improvement Plan cannot be made applicable, it is suggested low-cost money be made available by government through loan companies or otherwise.

Utilization of compulsory war savings also is suggested: initial down payments could be made under suitable regulation from compulsory savings, compulsory savings might be converted into interest-bearing bonds for security to permit the owner to build.

New Over-all Board

The board suggested to integrate construction programs would direct a working department headed by a small group of nationally known construction men, including architects, engineers, town planners.

Two main jobs for such an organization, as seen by the CCA, would be:

Supply.—If there are not enough available funds, tools and plant, trained men where needed, industry capacity, materials such as lumber, copper, steel, it will see what can be done to increase their flow, bearing in mind always the needs of other industries.

Co-ordination. — Integrate the many lists of potential postwar construction projects being prepared by municipal and provincial authorities, private corporations and associations; form an all-in docket to be made available to the Dominion Government.

New Finance Agency

Ready construction money, the brief says, could be provided by an agency patterned after the U. S. Reconstruction Finance Corp., but similar lending powers might be vested in the Bank of Canada. Some such organization, at any rate, in collaboration with existing financing organizations, would provide more and longer postwar jobs at less ultimate cost to the taxpayer than would be possible any other way.

A simple way of stimulating private construction without encountering constitutional barriers in Dominion-Provincial relations is urged. Financial assistance for both private and public construction could be effected, stimulating one or the other as needed, keeping balance as between private and public spending, dispensing with necessity of many wartime controls.

Private Projects First

Private construction should get first chance to create employment in the transition period, the CCA urges. But, the brief says, private industry just now hesitates to spend money on plans which might have to be scrapped because of major changes in postwar financial policy. Policy on disposal of government-owned industrial buildings and equipment should be announced soon.

Publicly financed construction should be held in complete readiness for instant application where and when private construction fails to employ adequately.

For public works the CCA recommends flow-control as permanent policy. Proper timing of programs, it is argued, can modify cyclical fluctuations in building and help assure a more balanced economy. It is specifically recommended that a policy be formulated by Dominion, provincial and municipal governments under which public works could be deferred in prosperous times to be launched during depressions.

Public projects chosen should be self-liquidating as far as possible and should not compete with facilities provided through private enterprise, says the brief. The construction industry is represented as feeling it should not be called on to function as a relief agency. It does not want to revert to depression policies involving maximum hand labor.

Six main types of publicly financed construction for a postwar program are recommended as follows:

1. Large engineering projects: highways ,airports, waterworks and sewers, canals and power, employing common labor and mechanical equipment;

2. Housing program, employing a greater proportion of skilled craftsmen;

3, Provincial, municipal and institutional buildings;

4. Recreational projects: parks, playgrounds, clubs, churches, swimming pools, social service buildings, recreation centres.

5. Agricultural construction: drainage, irrigation, conservation, rural power lines, farm roads, country grain elevators, employing a considerable volume of unskilled help and off-season farm labor;

6. Reconversion of government-owned war plants to needs of private industry.

The Industry's Capacity

Postwar shortage of construction equipment needn't develop, the CCA brief asserts, if the government meanwhile gradually removes wartime controls, removes import restrictions as soon as possible, encourages reconditioning and replacement. Replacement value of equipment on hand is put at $100 millions; 10% is given as ratio of value of equipment required to value of work being done in a given period. If much of the obsolete or spent equipment were scrapped, the brief warns, there would be danger of general shortage, particularly in earth-moving, where even now shortage of larger units is reported.

The brief says lumber shortage is not anticipated if that industry can be encouraged to attain full capacity. Suppliers now report piping, hardware, heating equipment and electrical goods already becoming easier to obtain. The brief warns that if priorities are established for supply of Canadian materials to devastated areas abroad, these might limit certain domestic supplies on which a postwar program depends.

Building Can Give Work

Employment in Construction Afforded at Three Levels of Gross Annual Expenditure
(Estimated by Canadian Construction Association)

	$ millions	$ millions	$ millions
Gross construction outlay	400	600	800
Wages earned on-site (at average wage 60c. hr.)	126	189	252
Wages earned off-site (at average wage 50c hr.)	138.4	207.6	276.8
Total wages earned	264.4	396.6	528.8
Salaries paid, inc. portion of profit to proprietors	36.8	55.2	73.7
Value materials, and transportation of same, including wages involved	186.7	280	373.4
(Million Man Hours)			
Man-hours on-site	210	315	420
Man-hours off-site	276.8	415.2	553.6
Total man-hours	486.8	730.2	973.6
(Wage Earners and Jobs)			
Number of wage-earner man-jobs on-site per year at average annual earnings $943	133,600	200,400	267,230
Number wage earners engaged in on-site employment per year, allowing 15% for those in transit, injured, absent	153,600	230,000	307,000
Number salaried employees at average annual earnings $1,343	27,000	41,000	55,000
Number men employed off-site per year, ratio 1.32	202,400	304,000	405,000
Total number employed by expenditure indicated	383,000	575,000	767,000

Where Building Dollar Goes

"Report on the Construction Industry in Canada, 1941," Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Year	Wages (on site) $ millions	%	Salaries $ millions	%	Materials* $ millions	%	Expenses, profits $ millions	%	Total construction $ millions	%
1934	84.6	45.48	16.9	9.09	70.7	38.02	13.7	7.41	186.1	100
1935	82.6	38.32	22.5	10.47	94.7	43.96	15.6	7.25	215.5	100
1936	87.5	33.94	25.2	9.79	122.1	47.36	23.0	8.91	258.0	100
1937	120.2	34.17	30.3	8.64	175.8	49.97	25.3	7.22	351.8	100
1938	112.5	31.88	34.8	9.85	176.5	49.99	29.2	8.28	353.2	100
1939	118.6	31.78	34.8	9.33	189.4	50.78	30.2	8.11	373.2	100
1940	144.4	30.47	35.7	7.55	267.2	56.36	26.6	5.62	474.1	100
1941	192.2	30.25	43.4	7.02	370.1	57.34	33.9	5.29	639.7	100

* Includes wages involved in producing and transporting materials.

Is Your Advertising Tired?

A great deal of advertising is "tired" . . . tired because it has been tagged on to war themes and the tagging has been far-fetched. People have been told to use so and so's soap or cough drops to help win the war, or eat somebody's mush and do valiant deeds . . . and so on.

The public is fed-up with this drivel. Nobody is fooled by these super-patriots' attempts to prove that by using their stuff victory is brought any nearer. It just nauseates people . . . particularly families with men overseas.

This tired "drag-in-the-war" advertising is sometimes done because the people who prepare it are also tired—too tired to dig into the matter and find new facts about the product to justify its purchase on merit alone.

The public is numb from reading war news and sick of hearing self-appointed war commentators. Only big events like the sustained bombing of Berlin get attention. So what chance has "tired" advertising to attract notice by its forlorn trumpetings?

During 1944 advertisers will do well to tell the story of their goods simply, yet with conviction. Insist to those who create your advertising that more life and brains be used in the preparation of copy, art work and typographical display . . . or in the writing of radio scripts. Tell the story of *what you have to sell. That's what you need the public to remember, now, as well as after the war.*

If you are minded to consult me as to how best to do this, I shall be glad to hear from you.

Thornton Purkis
Advertising and Sales Counsellor
330 BAY STREET, TORONTO
ADEL. 6221

The Week in Business

	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	Year Ago
Financial Post Producton Index	....	262.5	258.4	255.5	225.4
National Income, D.B.S. (c)	....	....	$745	$732	646
Dom. war expend. (million $) ..	....	354.5	247.2	436.3	177.1
Dom. total revenue (do.)	....	248.9	215.9	208.7	204.2
Dom. total expend. (do.)	....	440.1	389.8	470.3	358.5
Dept. store sales index no.	....	155.3	156.8	148.4	152.9
Retail sales index no.	....	....	158.8	162.1	152.6
Wholesale sales index no.	....	....	185.4	171.4	177.9
▪Country store (% change pr. yr.)	....	+5.3	+5.7	+7.7	+16.7
▪Divd. payment index‡	124.6	123.9	124.0	124.2	123.1
Bank deposits (1935-39=100) ...	....	175.3	170.7	169.9	179.1
Cash and cheque pay. index	....	187.0	180.2	161.3	161.3
Bank debits (1935-39=100)	....	155.0	171.1	157.1	135.7
Money supply (c)	....	4,890	4,760	4,735	4,120
NEWSPAPER % OF CAPACITY—					
Production ratio	....	70.1	70.7	70.1	70.6
Shipment ratio	....	70.7	68.7	70.4	76.9
RAILWAY FREIGHT LOADINGS—					
Tons (D.B.S. index)	....	134.7	148.4	188.6	127.9
Cars (D.B.S. index)	....	121.6	122.9	138.7	124.6
COST OF LIVING—					
▪D.B.S. index	119.4	119.3	119.4	119.2	118.6
EMPLOYMENT INDEX No. D.B.S.—					
All Industries	....	....	186.2	185.9	179.3
Manufacturing	....	....	229.9	227.7	215.6
Payrolls (June 1/41=100) (b) ...	....	....	148.9	147.7	135.3
Payrolls (1937=100) (a)	....	....	217	215	210
RAILWAYS—	1943	1942	1943 Jan. 1 to date	1942 Jan. 1 to date	Change %
▪Carloadings (week Nov. 27)	75,257	71,301	3,177,413	3,127,729	+1.6
▪C.P.R. gross (week Nov. 30) $	9,079,000	7,188,000	269,825,000	232,340,000	+16.1
C.N.R. gross rev. ... (Oct.) $	37,585,000	36,002,000	364,534,000	306,829,000	+18.8
C.N.R. net rev. .... (Oct.) $	9,239,000	8,903,000	81,357,000	71,664,000	+13.5
C.P.R. gross rev. .. (Oct.) $	26,344,166	22,799,232	242,363,471	209,925,848	+15.4
C.P.R. net rev. . . (Oct.) $	5,841,417	5,718,182	38,603,278	37,723,923	+2.3
IRON AND STEEL—(October)—					
Pig iron production (tons)	146,794	175,424	1,478,760	1,640,055	—9.8
Steel production ... (tons)	271,976	271,127	2,509,712	2,580,715	—2.7
CONSTRUCTION—					
▪Contracts awarded .. (Nov.) $	14,146,500	22,085,500	194,114,600	271,985,200	—28.7
Building permits .. (Oct.) $	6,605,794	8,432,851	66,980,812	89,654,219	—25.3
Cement prod., bbls. (Sept.)	877,339	1,092,781	5,765,665	7,031,092	—18.0
AGRICULTURE—					
▪Flour prod., bbls. .. (Oct.)	2,118,409	1,851,062	20,125,432	16,724,160	+20.3
Cattle sales▴ .... (Oct.)	117,573	118,489	933,006	913,199	+2.2
Hog sales▴ .... (Oct.)	613,933	493,173	5,290,689	4,893,569	+8.0
SEA FISHERIES—†					
Catch , cwts. ...... (July)	1,659,279	1,387,400	5,344,855	5,804,685	—7.9
Landed value . ... (July)	6,570,634	5,097,200	21,387,627	15,550,040	+37.6
NEWSPRINT—					
Production, tons ... (Oct.)	259,336	271,555	2,476,768	2,681,764	—7.6
Exports, tons ..... (Sept.)	227,775	275,791	2,102,322	2,263,179	—7.1
MINING AND OILS—					
Coal prod., tons ... (Sept.)	1,441,270	1,469,672	13,126,656	13,904,025	—5.6
Gold rec. (fine oz.) (Oct.)	286,141	380,144	3,074,537	3,928,015	—21.7
▪Petroleum prod., brl. (Sep.)	811,864	826,866	7,521,969	7,806,046	—3.6
ELECTRICAL POWER OUTPUT—October)—					
▪Total monthly 1,000 kw.h.'s	3,458,568	3,174,419	33,357,403	30,757,950	+8.4
FOREIGN TRADE—♦					
▪Imports .... (Oct.)	162,920,856	140,192,890	1,439,893,992	1,380,468,301	+4.3
▪Exports .... (Oct.)	262,874,451	212,967,339	2,399,976,331	1,905,264,332	+25.9
OTHER INDUSTRIAL FACTORS—					
Shoes, prod. pr. .. (Aug.)	2,737,055	2,807,754	25,765,850	24,672,220	+4.4
Cotton consump., lb. (Oct.)	13,550,334	16,891,029	152,315,584	165,262,094	—7.8
Cigarette cons. No.† (Oct.)	969,456	1,010,451	9,174,338	8,232,279	+11.4
FINANCE—					
Bank debits† ..... (Oct.) $	4,654,207	4,073,391	43,032,811	36,365,083	+18.3
Bond sales† ...... (Oct.) $	485,192	271,660	4,879,309	3,115,934	+56.6
Life insurance sales (Oct.) $	53,919,000	57,795,000	480,922,000	437,204,000	+10.0

‡Unrevised figures covering N.S., P.E.I., N.B., Que., B.C. †000 omitted.
▴Total at yards and plants. ▪New items for week.
‡Supplied by Nesbitt, Thomson & Co. (c) 000,000's omitted. ♦Gold excluded.
(a) Compiled by Canadian Bank of Commerce. (b) All industries. ‡Estimated.

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Department Store Sales Down 4%

October sales of department stores were down 4% from Oct., 1942, though showing an increase of 10% over September, according to figures of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Sales for the first ten months of the year are about on a par with the corresponding period of 1942.

The adjusted index of department store sales which takes into account seasonal fluctuations and number of business days, showed the October figure to be slightly below that for September.

October figures for the various provinces show that British Columbia suffered a marked decrease of 18% over 1942. Ontario and Quebec showed small decreases and Saskatchewan a gain of 3%. The Maritimes showed a practically unchanged volume.

Major declines were shown in the field of durable goods over October of last year. Household appliance and electrical supplies dropped 28% in sales volume, and radio and musical instrument sales declined 46%. Drugs and stationery showed increases of 7% and 15% while other lines showed small declines.

Nfld. Codfish Stocks Show Slight Decline

Stocks of salted codfish on hand as reported by licensed exporters in Newfoundland were smaller at Oct. 31, 1943, than at the same date last year. Total stocks of new fish were larger this year than last.

October 31 (quintals)	1943	1942
Shore	230,005	239,164
Bank	26,576	25,825
Labrad. & Nfld. soft cure	192,875	193,204
Total*	449,456	458,193
New fish	443,276	446,283

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McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited
4¼% First Mortgage & Collateral Trust Bonds—Due Oct. 1, 1949
Price 103¾. Yield 3.55% to maturity

St. Maurice Power Corporation
5% Second Mortgage Bonds—Due Aug. 1, 1956
Price 101. Yield 4.90% to maturity

Maple Leaf Milling Company Limited
5½% First Mortgage Bonds—Due Dec. 1, 1958
Price 102. Yield 5.30% to maturity

Price Brothers & Company Limited
5% First Mortgage Bonds—Due Mar. 1, 1957
Price 104. Yield 4.60% to maturity

Full particulars will be mailed upon request

McLEOD, YOUNG, WEIR & COMPANY
LIMITED
Metropolitan Building, Toronto
Telephone: Elgin 0161
Offices at Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Correspondents in New York and London, England.

When civilian feet go on a wartime schedule

BECAUSE OF GAS RATIONING, Canadians are learning how to walk all over again.

In addition, thousands are working long hours at jobs where they stand or walk, or operate a machine with their feet.

All this makes it advisable to know more about your feet, their health and care.

The foot is a complicated structure containing 26 bones connected by ligaments. Some of these ligaments are among the most powerful in the body. Shocks in walking are absorbed by the leg muscles through tendons attached to the bones of the foot.

Like any complicated machine, the feet can get out of order. Poor habits of walking or standing, or the wearing of improperly fitted shoes, if long continued, can force the feet out of shape.

Habitual toeing out, for example, either in standing or walking, is a common cause of weak or flat feet. Even perfectly healthy feet may rebel against unaccustomed hours of extra duty.

Corns, calluses, bunions, and hammer-toes are indications that something is wrong. Perhaps it is the shoes you are wearing. Such danger signs indicate the need of a visit to a podiatrist-chiropodist or an orthopedic doctor.

If your feet protest at the end of the day, perhaps your shoes are improperly fitted, or unsuited to your work. Your posture may be at fault, or your feet may not be getting enough rest. You may have sinking of the arches, so that your feet require more support than is given by ordinary shoes.

New shoes should be comfortable when you first put them on. "Breaking in" shoes really means "breaking in" your feet!

When you buy shoes, try on *both* shoes and test the fit both standing and walking. Select shoes for the job they are to do! High, narrow heels are unsuitable for long hours of standing or walking. They may upset the body balance and cause strain in muscles of the feet, legs, and back.

Good foot health is important not only to foot comfort, but to the health of the entire body. It is difficult to get all the exercise you need, when your feet are not in good condition. If the lack of exercise results in increased weight, the strain on the feet may become still greater. The wisest course is to do everything to prevent foot trouble from developing.

Actually, your foot health can be better than ever under wartime's extra demands, if you observe the rules of foot hygiene and wear properly fitted shoes.

On request, Metropolitan will send you a folder about foot care, "Light On Your Feet."

75th ANNIVERSARY—1868-1943

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company
(A MUTUAL COMPANY)
NEW YORK
Frederick H. Ecker,
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
Leroy A. Lincoln,
PRESIDENT
Canadian Head Office: Ottawa

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company
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B. C. Hemlock Becoming Prime Source of Timber

Food Boxes Latest Important Application With Czech Lumbermen Taking Leading Part in Development — See Big U. K. Demand

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER — The war has stimulated production of wooden food boxes in British Columbia and has incidentally provided another profitable outlet for the province's "Cinderella wood"—hemlock.

A decade ago hemlock, although in abundance, was despised by loggers, lumbermen and buyers because its true value as construction material was not appreciated. Since then, however, as a result of the application of kiln drying and other improvements in sawmill and processing practise, together with aggressive salesmanship, hemlock has come into its own.

In addition to its use as lumber and in the manufacture of food boxes, hemlock is now principal raw material source for the growing pulp and paper industry of the Pacific coast. Hemlock is the principal species being salvaged by Comox Logging Co. and Powell River Co. in partnership with the provincial government at Ladysmith on Vancouver Island in their utilization experiment.

Special Advantages

One of the qualities that has made hemlock valuable for food packing is its lack of odor. Many other woods have a strong resinous or "piney" smell that tends to impregnate any substance with which it is closely associated. Not so hemlock, and so hemlock boxes for the packing of such products as butter and fruit are just the thing. Wartime markets are restricted, but shipments are being made to the United Kingdom, India and other distant lands.

Principal manufacturers of hemlock boxes in British Columbia are Alaska Pine Co. and Westminster Shook Mills.

Managing director of Westminster Shook Mills is J. H. McDonald, a former president of the B. C. Lumber & Shingle Manufacturers Association and a pioneer in trade extension work overseas for the west coast lumber trade.

Czech Family Industry

The Alaska Pine Co. is owned by the Koerner family, which for five generations was in the timber business in Central Europe before the war. In pre-war days the company bearing this family's name with head office in Prague, Czechoslovakia, was the largest single factor in that country's forest industry. The company operated mills in the state forests in Poland, Austria and other countries.

Four years ago Leon Koerner came to Canada on a visit, not planning to enter the lumber business. A few days on the west coast convinced him of the enormous possibilities of hemlock, if properly treated, in the export trade. He and his brothers established a mill on the Fraser river.

Mr. Koerner recently returned from a flying trip to the United Kingdom with the impression that an almost unlimited market for lumber will exist there after the war. He does not believe that Russia will be a serious competitor in the British lumber trade after the war because she will need all her own material for reconstruction of her own cities.

Russian Competition

"For the next few years it is not so much a question of how much lumber the United Kingdom will be willing to buy from us, but of how much lumber we will be able to sell," says Mr. Koerner, who believes that B. C. may be able to supply 50% or more of British softwood requirements after the war, or more than double the pre-war percentage. Production, shipping space and price will be the chief controlling factors.

If the lumber trade is more exacting in meeting the specifications, Mr. Koerner believes that B. C. lumber will be able to hold its own in any company, and the old preferences built up for Russian and continental European timber in the United Kingdom will soon be counteracted.

Mr. Koerner shares a view that seems to be gaining among west coast lumbermen to the effect that tariff preferences will be abolished after the war and that B. C. lumber will have to stand on its own feet without artificial tariff support. He is confident, however, that B. C. lumber will be able to survive the test.

Must Make This Winter's Pulp Cut Do Until 1945

Next Summer's Pulpwood Piles to Depend on Current Season's Bush Operations; May Have to Serve Needs of Liberated Europe

Quoting Prime Minister Churchill's prediction that the war in Europe will be over by 1945, Paul Kellogg, acting president of the Newsprint Association of Canada, told the Toronto Canadian Club that the industry's ability to meet immediate postwar demands will depend on the pulpwood cut this winter.

From the operations of this winter, stated Mr. Kellogg, block piles of pulp will be built up during the summer of 1944. These piles must be sufficient to take care of manufacturing requirements until May or June, 1945, hence the wood stored this winter is the wood from which the pulp and paper industry must meet the needs of a liberated Europe.

Second in Export Value

Major points made by Mr. Kellogg concerned the role of the pulp and paper industry in the postwar period. He emphasized that in 1939 pulp and paper was second in export value to gold, was ahead of nickel and wheat, and that the industry was in a position to resume exports very rapidly, thus promising to bring more foreign exchange to Canada, more rapidly than could be expected of the majority of other industries. Highly essential and widely diversified, the industry as at present established is likely to remain permanent, he observed, continuing,

"Pulp or paper, as it is now manufactured altogether from wood, represents the cheapest form in which cellulose can be made serviceable and there is as yet no known product which is cheaper than wood cellulose, or as versatile, which is capable of being processed simply and cheaply. Furthermore, because only the Soviet Union and Brazil exceed Canada in forest resources, Canada has an excellent chance of holding on to the industry provided we are all alive to the necessity of doing so."

Mr. Kellogg pointed out that the industry is still young, that because of its cheapness and ease of processing, cellulose from wood is likely to become the basis of a major chemical industry after the war. He mentioned developments in roofing material, imitation leather, hospital wadding, insulation board, etc., as examples of the growing diversity of paper uses.

Spending $60 millions a year on transportation, consuming 40% of all power used in Canadian manufacturing, employing 160,000 men at the peak of the year and supporting some 500,000 Canadians directly, the industry is one of the most vital to the Canadian economy. But Mr. Kellogg pointed out that as a large exporter, pulp and paper has to depend for its very existence upon tariffs and other governmental policies. Canada holds its export market because of the reputation for quality, reliability and service, and the goodwill thus established is a most vital asset to the Dominion.

N. B. Fish Returns Up

Final returns on the New Brunswick fish catch for 1942 show that there were less fish and shellfish caught than in 1941 but marketed value exceeded the record of 1941 by $603,000, reaching $7.1 millions.

There were fewer commercial fishermen employed in 1942, and the increased value of the catch is attributed to greater firmness of prices throughout the year. Ottawa figures showed the total catch at over 1.6 million cwt. or 155,000 cwt. less than the year before. Landed value of the catch was $3.6 millions compared with $2.8 millions the year previous, showing the considerable increase in price to the fishermen.

Largest single item in the New Brunswick catch is sardines, which held their lead but showed a considerable decline in size of catch at 316,600 bbl. compared with 432,100 in 1941. The marketed value of the catch was $2.1 millions.

Total number of fishermen employed dropped by 700 men, bringing the total fishing force to a little less than 10,500, of which only a small number are engaged in freshwater fishing. Not all lines showed decreased production, gains having been shown in catch of lobster, herring, hake, clam and quahaug. Capital invested in the industry also increased by $175,000 to $6.8 millions, mostly due to the construction of new processing plants, bringing the total number to 103. These plants gave employment to 2,694 persons, 200 more than in 1941.

Tip Top Tailors Ltd. has declared a quarterly dividend of 7½ cents per share at the rate of 30 cents per share per annum, payable, along with the regular quarterly preferred dividend of $1.75 per share, on Jan. 1, 1944, to shareholders of record Dec. 1; ex-dividend Nov. 30. Common dividend rate has been maintained since Oct., 1942.

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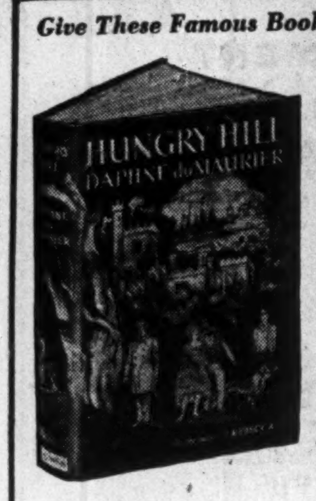

HUNGRY HILL
By Daphne du Maurier,
author of *Rebecca.* "A century of excitement, violence, drama and melodrama fills its 400 pages." — *Chicago Tribune.* 5th edition. $3.00.

MALTA EPIC, By Ian Hay,
author of *The First Hundred Thousand.* "The story of 'Malta, G.C.', is one of the greatest stories of a war rich in epics."—*New York Times Book Review.* $3.75.

ON CANADIAN POETRY,
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DIVIDENDS

FROM YOUR

TORONTO TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

In a previous statement the Commission tried to make clear some of the wartime difficulties it faces. As owners of the system, the citizens are entitled to have full information.

FACTS YOU SHOULD KNOW

Betterments Already Provided from War Earnings, 1940-1943:

For Our Passengers

More Frequent Car Service

The Commission has provided increased transportation services to the car riders amounting to the enormous total of 11½ million *more* street car and bus miles per year.

Service in 1943	35,600,000 miles annually
Service in 1939	24,100,000 miles annually
ADDITIONAL SERVICE	11,500,000 miles annually

This additional service has resulted in much improved headways on practically all routes, and particularly in the evening and all night services. If more equipment were available, even more additional service would have been given.

New Bus Routes Established

Carlaw Bus Route — Mt. Pleasant Coach Route

Extensions of Existing Routes

Lake Shore Road street cars—extended from Brown's Line to the Small Arms Plant.
Eglinton Bus Route—extended from Dundurn Avenue to St. Ives Crescent.
St. Clair Avenue street cars—extended to Avon Loop on Weston Road.
Lawrence Bus—extended from Melrose Avenue to Roe Avenue.

Loops and Terminals Constructed

Queen Street East & Cowxell Avenue. — Keele Street & Dundas Street.
Bathurst Street & Vaughan Road — Davenport Road & Bathurst Street.

New Streamline Street Cars

The Commission has purchased 110 new cars since the start of the war, and would have acquired about 200 more if it had been possible to obtain them.

New Buses and Coaches

The Commission has added 74 new buses and 101 coaches to the fleet during the war years. Many more would have been obtained if they had been available.

Free Transportation

The Commission voluntarily extended the privilege of free transportation on Sundays to all service personnel in uniform, and to each child accompanied by an adult. About 125,000 such free rides are taken each Sunday.

Extension of Children's Fares

The Commission voluntarily increased the height limit from 51" to 53½" under which children can ride at a rate of 10 tickets for 25c.

For Ratepayers and Citizens

Additional Municipal Taxes

The Commission voluntarily agreed to pay the City full municipal taxes on all its buildings, including business assessment taxes, although under the Assessment Act of the Province it was not required to pay such taxes.

Safety and Traffic Improvements

The Commission has agreed to spend the sum of $750,000 for the immediate carrying out of the following programme of improvements:—

1. Widen the pavement at the throat of 9 important intersections, and provide proper channeling of traffic at King, Queen and Roncesvalles intersections.
2. In the interests of safety and improved movement of all traffic, construct 69 safety zones.
3. Widen the pavement on five streets where existing conditions create great traffic congestion.
4. Extend Harbord Street west to Dovercourt Road.

For Employees

Wage Rates

An increase of 13c per hour to all hourly-rated employees.

Cost of Living Bonus

A bonus of 95c per week as directed by the National War Labour Board.

Pension Fund

Establishment of a Pension Fund, under which an employee may retire at 65 years, and must retire at 70. Up to date, 145 employees have retired on pension.

Disability Allowance

An annual allowance to employees who may become totally incapacitated for further service.

Other Benefits

The Commission has granted since the beginning of the war many additional allowances, such as time and one-half for service on public holidays, for overtime after eight and one-half hours, and equivalent increases in salaries to the clerical and supervisory staff up to and including the rank of foremen.

Will There Be any Further "Dividends"?

If the year 1944 continues the present favourable financial results, consideration will undoubtedly be given to further "returns" for that year also.

TORONTO TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

We Have Been Asked . . .

The Financial Post will provide subscribers as quickly as possible the answers to specific questions about business, taxation, investments, wartime regulations and other subjects. The Post cannot undertake to make predictions, will not express opinions on matters involving individual business judgment or on conditions or investments outside Canada. All communications should be addressed to Business Enquiry Editor, The Financial Post, 481 University Ave. A four-cent stamp and address label from subscriber's copy of The Financial Post must be enclosed.

INCOME TAX

Appeals Assessment

A client of mine has recently received an assessment notice showing his income for 1942 for tax purposes larger than indicated in his tax return. He believes there has been some misunderstanding either on his part or on that of the authorities. How should he go about having the discrepancy evened up?

He can file a notice of appeal in the form prescribed which can be obtained from his local income tax office. This should be done within one month from the date on which the notice of assessment was mailed. Probably if he got in touch with his local income tax office direct he would be able to clear up the matter without delay.

Business Man's Farm

I am a businessman, but over a year ago I leased and planted a farm. I made a profit on my business the last year but a loss on the farm. Can I deduct the farm loss from my income for 1943?

As you are not regularly in the business of farming it is believed you would not be allowed to deduct your farm losses from your business profits for income tax. As, however, there may be some special circumstances in your case which would entitle you to some concession you would be well advised to take up the matter with your income tax inspector.

INVESTMENTS

Laura Secord-Fanny Farmer

Could you tell me what difference there is between Fanny Farmer Candy Shops and Laura Secord Candy shops, considered as investment opportunities?

The principle difference between any Fanny Farmer Candy Shops and Laura Secord Candy Shops, from the point of view of outlook for the future is that the former has a record of much more rapid expansion than that enjoyed by Laura Secord. Between 1928 and 1941 the number of Fanny Farmer stores increased from 116 to 312, or more than 180%, while in the same period the Laura Secord shops increased in number from 63 to 85, or about 35%. For both systems, the number of stores in 1942 showed a reduction, but this must be discounted as having taken place under exceptional wartime conditions. The U. S. chain has, of course, a much greater area of potential expansion.

For several years, Laura Secord has been paying 80c. and Fanny Farmer $1.75 a share per year. While the former dividend rate, however, has absorbed pactically all earnings, which amounted to 83c. a share in the year ended Sept. 30, 1942, Fanny Farmer has been earning substantially above its dividend payments. These earnings amounted to $2.25 a share in 1942, the lowest since 1937 when earnings were $2.06 a share. Both companies are well established with relatively stable markets.

Sladen-Malartic

Will you please outline for me, current operating results and financial position of Sladen-Malartic Mines.

Sladen-Malartic Mines has experienced a decline of approximately 25% in quarterly production since the first of 1943 which has resulted in a sharp decline in operating profits to only $8,569 in the three months ended Sept. 30, 1943. However, preparation of new higher grade stopes has been completed on the 1,100 and 1,250-ft. levels and the additional ore from these stopes is expected to affect production favorably, The Financial Post is informed.

It appears that the company has been able to maintain its ore position during the present trying times and working capital is holding close to its record high, amounting to $575,249 as of Sept. 30, 1943.

Surface diamond drilling of the company's northern claims is being carried out on the areas outlined by a recent magnetometer survey. Nothing of importance has yet been outlined in this work.

St. Lawrence Paper

Could you give me some information on the postwar possibilities of St. Lawrence Paper Mills' stock?

Postwar possibilities of the St. Lawrence Paper Mills Co. are difficult to appraise at the present time. It is not generally anticipated that the newsprint industry, or the pulp and paper industry generally will find postwar conditions as favorable as they are at present. Competitive sources of newsprint will again be opened to North American demands, it is anticipated, and unless the demands for other products such as rayon, etc. take up the slack, there is a possibility that production will fall to pre-war levels.

Canol

Could you tell me whether or not the Canol development promises to have any important effect upon the earnings of Imperial Oil?

Influence of Canol on the Imperial Oil operation is highly uncertain. While this field has responded to development, it is far removed from centres of demand, and transportation to and from the field is difficult.

If traffic along the Alaska road by land or by air should remain at something approaching current levels, Imperial Oil might expect important continuing revenue from this field. But this is not regarded as probable, and unless the world price for oil rises substantially, the Canol field should probably be regarded as more a satisfactory secondary reserve in the event of major oil shortage in the future.

October Building Awards Show Decline of 32.3%

Construction contracts awarded in Canada for the year to the end of November are valued at $184.1 millions, as against $271.9 millions for the 1942 eleven-month period, a drop of $87.8 millions or 32.3%, according to MacLean Building Reports Ltd.

November awards totalled $14.1 millions as against $22 millions for Nov., 1942, a drop of $7.9 millions or 36%.

Decline this year has been general, excepting only institutional construction — hospitals, schools, churches. Biggest drop has been in factory and cantonment building. Winding up of war construction, difficulty of securing labor and materials, and government controls designed to channelize money and labor into direct war production are main contributing factors to decline in construction volume when the national income is at its highest point, the MacLean monthly review says.

The November total, $14.1 millions, compares poorly with the previous month's $19.2 millions; in 1942 the November total stood at $22 millions against $21.4 millions for October.

Large November Awards

Following is list of outstanding November awards:

	$000
Malton, Ont., storage bldg.	373
Cornwall, Ont., plant alts.	321
Saint John, N.B., dredging	280
Chicoutimi, Que., hospital add.	254
Belmont, Ont., factory	250
Prov. of Quebec, road work	243
Warfield, B.C., plant alts.	226
Beauharnois, Que., plant add.	221
St. Georges W., Que., hospital	150
Fort Wiliam, Ont., hangar	130
Seven Islands, Que., add'l. accom.	125
New Toronto, Ont., plant add.	100
Valcartier, Que., plant alts.	97
Leaside, Ont., plant add.	90
Eastview, Ont., plant add.	90
St. Laurent, Que., power plant	84
Dolbeau, Que., plant alts.	79
Toronto, Ont., warehouse add.	75
Trenton, Ont., add'l. accom.	68
Sorel, Que., reservoir	63
Stratford, Ont., church	60
Winnipeg, Man., airport develop.	57
Vancouver, B.C., hospital alts.	53
Dorval, Que., hangar add.	50
N. Sydney, N.S., add'l. accom.	50

Business Booked by Construction Industry

	November			11 Months		
	1943 $000	1942 $000	Change %	1943 $000	1942 $000	Change %
All types	14,146	22,085	—35.9	*184,114	271,985	—32.3
Residential	5,960	8,005	—25.5	74,968	75,893	—1.2
Industrial	2,911	3,456	—15.7	31,029	72,330	—57.2
Engineering	1,073	1,458	—26.4	*21,928	28,024	—21.7
Public bldgs.	1,086	6,411	—83.1	29,373	64,567	—54.5
Commercial	2,011	1,739	+15.7	17,086	22,075	—22.6
Institutional	1,102	1,014	+8.7	9,728	9,175	+6.1

*Deduction is made of a $10 millions item, included for February, to cover initial stage of Ontario Hydro's $40 millions Ottawa River development which, however, was not started.

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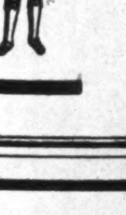

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New Wartime Regulations

Post Summary of Latest Ottawa Rulings

Magnesium Advisory Committee. M & S Order No. M.C. 54, Oct. 28, establishes and appoints a Magnesium Advisory Committee which shall conduct investigations and confer with and advise the Metals Controller regarding all matters pertaining to production, fabrication and use of magnesium, and to present for discussion and guidance such other relevant problems as may arise in connection therewith. Metals Controller, G. C. Bateman.

• • •

B. C. Construction Control Advisory Committee. M & S Order No. 4A, Nov. 3, re-establishes the above committee and its officers. Controller of Construction, John Schofield.

• • •

Used Domestic Vacuum Cleaners. WPTB Order No. A-972, Nov. 17, governs sales by dealers of used vacuum cleaners, including setting of maximum prices, graded according to age of cleaner. Also provides for handling invoices and other matters and sets prices for attachments. Administrator of Used Goods, S. Godfrey.

• • •

Maximum Prices for Personal and Household Effects. WPTB Order No. 337, Nov. 17, places price ceilings on the sale of scarce household and personal goods, which were previously exempt from price regulations outside of sales to regular, or through regular trade channels. D. Gordon, chairman.

• • •

Exemptions from Maximum Prices. WPTB Order No. 336, Nov. 17, revokes and replaces Order No. 189, as amended by Orders Nos. 199 and 270, and Order No. 86. It lists in two parts sales exempt from basic period maximum prices or other price regulation, and sales exempt from basic period maximums but not from price-fixing orders. D. Gordon, chairman.

• • •

Footwear. WPTB Order No. A-973, Nov. 18, amends Section 1 of Order No. A-478, and other parts of the order, and in doing so changes the scope of the order. Administrator of Footwear, Louis Daoust.

• • •

Industrial Use for Preserves (Rationed Foods). WPTB Order No. 338, Nov. 18, requires that permission be obtained from the Deputy Coordinator (Requirements and Allocation), Foods Administration for industrial use of canned fruits, and from the Sugar Administrator in respect of other rationed preserves. D. Gordon, chairman.

• • •

Rationed Foods (Preserves). WPTB Order No. A-979, Nov. 22, increases from 12 to 20 oz. amount of maple syrup which may be purchased with one D coupon when such coupon is used after March 2, 1944. Also provides that preserves coupon D, No. 16 shall become valid March 2, 1944, instead of March 30. Deputy Administrator of Consumer Rationing, H. I. Ross.

• • •

Steel Controller. M & S Order No. S.C. 34, Nov. 22, rescinds Orders Nos. S.C. 24 and 30. Associate Steel Controller, M.A. Hoey.

• • •

Jewellery. WPTB Order No. A-981, Nov. 23, revokes and replaces Order No. A-507 and restricts manufacture of jewellery to 35% of designs filed by him under Order No. A-210, except for certain items, and provides that manufacturers file new applications for designs of jewellery to be manufactured by Jan. 31, 1944. A list of items in the packaging of which textiles may not be used is also included. Administrator of Jewellery, Herman H. Levy.

• • •

Printed Matter. WPTB Order No. 332, Nov. 23, defines essential "printed matter" and sets up regulations regarding manufacture of various types of printed matter. D. Gordon, chairman.

• • •

Sales of Evaporated Milk. WPTB Order No. 339, Nov. 23, designates restricted areas within which evaporated milk may not be sold without the surrender of G coupons or special purchase permits. D. Gordon, chairman.

• • •

Prices of Leather Caps and Helmets. WPTB Order No. A-992, Nov. 24, adds 4½% surcharge to the price at which a manufacturer may sell leather caps and helmets, and provides that wholesalers may raise their sale prices by 2/3 of the surcharge actually added to the prices of goods he buys. Administrator of Men's and Boy's Furnishings, J. D. C. Forsyth.

Prices of Leather Gloves, Mitts, Garments and Moccasins. WPTB Order No. A-991, Nov. 24, permits addition of a surcharge of 4½% or 5½% to the previous maximum prices charged by manufacturers. Wholesalers may raise their prices by 2/3 of the surcharge charged by the manufacturer. Administrator of Work Clothing, A. Gradshaw.

• • •

Maximum Prices of Deerskins. WPTB Order No. A-984, Nov. 24, fixes maximum prices for deerskins. Administrator of Hides and Leather, S. C. Cook.

• • •

Clothing, Glove, Cap & Helmet Leather (Sales by Tanners). WPTB Order No. A-990, Nov. 24, revokes and replaces Order No. A-318 and applies to sales by tanners of leather for use in making of gloves, mitts, garments, moccasins, caps and helmets made of leather in whole or part. The order provides a schedule of maximum prices and regulates coloring, staining and dyeing of leather by tanners. Administrator of Hides & Leather, S. C. Cook.

• • •

Wheelbarrows. WPTB Order No. A-986, Nov. 25, prohibits the use of metal in wheelbarrows except for wheels, joints, fittings, etc., except to the written order of persons engaged in operation of a dairy, coal-yard, mine, plant manufacturing forgings or castings or where metal barrows are needed for handling hot materials. Administrator of Fabricated Steel & Non-Ferrous Metals, H. H. Foreman.

• • •

Maximum Prices of Imported Edible Tree Nuts. WPTB Order No. A-989, Nov. 25, fixes maximum prices for sales of the kinds, varieties and sizes of imported walnuts, almonds, filberts and pecans, shelled and unshelled, listed in the order. Administrator of Imported Grocery Items, A. S. May.

• • •

Maximum Prices of Imitation Spices. WPTB Order No. A-993, Nov. 26, fixes minimum prices of imitation spices at the maximum applicable to the sale of the corresponding ground pure spice. Administrator of Tea, Coffee & Spices, R. T. Mohan.

• • •

Use of Copper and Brass in Plumbing Equipment & Supplies. WPTB Order No. A-998, Nov. 27, amends Order No. A-669 in several particulars, resulting in some easing of restrictions. Administrator of Plumbing, Heating & Ventilating Equipment & Supplies, E. J. Laidlaw.

• • •

Heaters. WPTB Order No. A-988, Nov. 27, restricts manufacture of heaters and tanks with internal heaters to those types listed as standard in the latest catalogue published by the manufacturer, and makes certain exceptions for government order or other special purposes. Administrator of Plumbing & Ventilating Equipment & Supplies, E. J. Laidlaw.

• • •

Priorities on Coal Fuel Deliveries to Private Residences. M & S Order No. Coal 12, Nov. 30, establishes priorities for coal deliveries to private residences. Persons with less than 15 days' supply or one ton of coal, or with completed emergency ration cards shall get first priority, and after this come persons who have less than one quarter of annual consumption of coal on hand. These last shall receive a minimum of one ton consistent with available supplies and delivery facilities. Deals further with the use of Emergency Coal Priority Cards for certain centres. Coal Controller, E. J. Brunning.

• • •

Imported Bituminous Coal Stock Equalization. M & S Order No. Coal 11, Nov. 30, regulates placing of orders for bituminous coal (imported) by industrial users and public utilities. The order is designed to bring Canadian regulations into line with those in the U. S. Coal Controller. E. J. Brunning.

• • •

Maximum Prices of Quick Frozen Fruits and Vegetables. WPTB Order No. A-994, Nov. 26, came into force Dec. 1 and applies to all sales of quick frozen fruit and vegetables listed in the order except where packed in containers having a net weight capacity of more than 10 lb. The order deals with sales by processors, distributors and retailers, and provides rules for the handling of records. Administrator of Processed Fruit & Vegetables, F. D. Mathers.

DIRECTOR

Gordon C. Leitch, Toronto, who has been elected a director of Maple Leaf Milling Co. Mr. Leitch is president of Toronto Elevators Ltd.

Prairie Towns Reorganizing

Saskatchewan Cleans Up Four More Municipal Defaults

Growing prosperity of Saskatchewan agriculture and industry is reflected in the rapid strides being taken to put that province's municipalities back on a sounder financial footing. Here is the roster of recent municipal reorganizations and settlements:

City of Weyburn, after some six years of default, has offered debenture-holders $115 flat for their debentures, that sum to cover principal and accumulation of interest. In most cases the $15 extra payment above the $100 face value repays about half of the interest accumulation. For practical purposes the city is now completely free of debt. For private holders, the concession of half the interest accumulation is less onerous than it appears, since the half surrendered would have been taxable at present high rates anyway. But there has been some criticism that a city capable of redeeming its debt should have found itself unable to make good the considerably lighter burden of interest in full.

City of Swift Current, which has been paying 2½% interest on its debentures under an agreement which expired in 1942 but was continued this year, will continue at that rate under the reorganization plan which extends the maturity of its debt another 35 years. Under the plan new annuity bonds will be issued, combining principal and interest payments at a flat rate to 1978.

Town of Melville, after 10 years in default, during which time 1% annually has been paid on its bonds, now plans to start paying 3% on a debt that is to run for 25 years. The plan has still to get approval from individual bondholders.

Town of Kerrobert plans to cancel interest arrears to the end of 1943, then pay bondholders one third of their principal in cash, the balance to be repaid over 20 years without interest.

Negotiations for plans of settlement for Gragon Separate School District, Regina, are now near completion. Reorganizations for Prince Albert and Moose Jaw are still in the discussion stage.

$15 Millions On Tap in B. C. For Postwar

Plans Already Laid for $210 Millions Road-building Program

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER—When the war is over British Columbia will be able to supply from $15 millions to $30 millions for its rehabilitation program without borrowing funds or issuing bonds, according to Premier John Hart.

The Government recently announced a surplus over expenditures for the current year amounting to some $6 millions.

British Columbia has invested more than any other province in Victory Bonds.

In spite of the fact that the province borrowed $40 millions to finance unemployment relief, the debt is lower than it was in 1933 and the annual interest on the indebtedness has been reduced $1.7 million from that of ten years ago.

A surplus in 1943 amounting to $10 millions is predicted by Premier John Hart.

To Aid Veterans

The Provincial Government is working on the assumption that, regardless of the savings effected now, the end of the war will create a need for vast expenditures on re-establishment of industry and returned service men.

The Government has already announced plans for a $210 millions road-building program, but federal assistance is required to carry that to completion. The Province has also offered extensive farm acreage to soldiers on the understanding that Ottawa assists in the financing under the Veterans Act.

Plans are already being made for subsidizing industrial research, notably in the woods and mines industries.

Investment Foundation Ltd. has declared an initial dividend of 25c. a share on its common stock, payable Jan. 15, 1944, to holders of record Dec. 15. The regular quarterly dividend of 75c. a share on the preferred stock will be paid on the same date. Both classes of shares were called for trading on the Montreal Curb Market on Nov. 24, 1943.

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. . . or how to be friendly with a Yank

To new and old friends alike, the greeting *Welcome home, big boy* is understood all over the Dominion. Just as friendly in its meaning are the words *Have a "Coke"* spoken on both sides of the border. It's a phrase that speaks of goodwill in Ottawa as in Chicago. Yes, around the globe Coca-Cola stands for *the pause that refreshes*—has become a symbol of a friendly way of getting along.

—the global high-sign

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

LONDON CALLING by Adelphi

How Did the Smuts Speech Get Out? Majority Thought It Confidential

CABLED TO THE FINANCIAL POST

By ADELPHI

LONDON.—All are puzzled as to why General Smuts' speech on the hopeless decline of France as a world power was issued. That speech was made privately in a committee room at Westminster to members of both Houses. The advantage of such meetings is that they are not reported and the speakers can talk off the record. Yet after many days the speech is now published. It was a good speech but highly opinionated, and no one ever thought of it for public consumption. Probably Brendan Bracken will give his reasons in Parliament.

France has so frequently been beyond recovery in the last 200 years that the Seine will not dry up this time. After the Hundred Years' War she was prostrate, but a few years after the death of Joan of Arc France was a mighty nation again. In 1792 revolutionary France was in a turmoil and invaded from all sides. But Napoleon emerged and nearly conquered the world. After 1871 France was crushed, destitute and humiliated. Thereupon she proceeded to build up a great overseas empire. We all love Smuts and admire his keen brain, but few of us believe France will remain in the shadows forever.

It used to be that it was the generals and admirals who were the public idols. Politicians were nowhere. Bismarck perhaps indicated the coming change when, in 1870, he attacked France. But then, the difference between a German statesman and a German soldier has never been a broad one. In the last war we cheered and crowned with headlines such men as Kitchener, Beatty, Foch, Petain, Joffre, and only grudgingly allowed Lloyd George, Wilson and Clemenceau to dispute with them for the centre of the stage.

In this war it has been the politicians all the way. The Big Five—Stalin, Roosevelt, Churchill, Hitler, Mussolini—were the stars from the moment the drama began. It is true that Wavell, Alexander and Montgomery had their glorious moments but they did not seriously challenge the omnipotent master singers quintette.

Ask any ordinary Englishman to name two British admirals of this war who are alive now. He would say Cunningham and then go into a long struggle to produce another. Ask him to name two great Russian generals and he would get no further than Timoshenko. Try him on the Germans and he would only remember Rommel.

All this is merely a comment on today's London newspapers which are telling us, with a unanimity which looks as if it were inspired, what Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin decided at Teheran.

• • •

The Day of the Corporal

Incidentally, what a setting for a meeting of the Grand Inquisitors! It was there that the Shahs ruled in magnificence and mystery until a few years ago when there was a revolution and a corporal made himself a king. Napoleon, Hitler and Mussolini were corporals. What is the matter with the sergeants?

Incidentally the Corporal Shah made the same mistake as the others by turning against Britain. Taking the stripes from the political corporals is an English specialty.

• • •

Decision to put Japan back to where she was before her war with Russia in the last century is severe enough even for a Vansittart. Perhaps it is the only way, nor at the moment does there seem to be any tendency to wheedle Germany into surrender. That may come. But, judging by what has been published, it looks as if the purpose and plan of the Allies is to pound Germany into the position and condition of a second-class power forever.

Certainly the bombing goes on by day and by night. The drone in the skies is so constant that one feels as if London were a vast beehive. There is no pity for the Germans anywhere. Hitler has murdered pity.

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Stalin Favorite

Anthony Eden joined the Big Three for their talks. Many people thought Beaverbrook would go because of his excellent understanding with Stalin, Roosevelt and his close friendship with Churchill. In the circumstances it was more logical to choose Eden for he had been in Moscow so recently and enjoys the confidence of the mighty Stalin. Eden is being groomed so openly as Churchill's successor that it is difficult to see any other Tory who has a chance.

Unless all portents are wrong, we shall see in years ahead a long-drawn-out political battle between Anthony Eden and Herbert Morrison, the handsome son of the aristocracy and the one-eyed son of a Cockney policeman. Well— that is democracy as it should be.

• • •

State Lotteries

Speaking of democracy, one must pause to praise Mr. Ernest Bevin who stood up in the House of Commons last week and calmly announced he intended to conscript young men for the mines. It took away any suggestion that the choice would fall unfairly on any one section of the community. Young men would be drafted by the lottery system.

Thus at last Britain has come to state lotteries.

Bevin has had a good press and also a good reception in Parliament for the scheme. Lord Kemsley's Sunday Times, however, has raised a knotty point. An important feature of wartime over here is the cadet movement. There are sea, army and air cadets, consisting of boys from 15 to 18 who do preliminary training so as to be well advanced by the time they come of military age. In the Air Force, especially, the cadet corps has proved invaluable. Lord Kemsley now asks if a boy who has trained two years for the Navy or the RAF will be sent to the mines and denied the chance of serving as a sailor or an airman. If Bevin exempts the cadets there will be a terrific boom in these Junior Service Corps. Boys who long to go up in a bomber or down in a submarine may well have a dread of working in a mine. My opinion is that Bevin will not give way. Thus England, so often denounced as a land of privilege, cuts yet another cord from tradition.

• • •

Christmas Pantomimes

The London stage which has had an inglorious but extremely profitable year is now clearing the decks for Christmas pantomimes. Cinderella, Dick Whittington, Mother Goose and the rest of them will all appear for an eight or nine weeks' run. Nothing will be changed, especially the jokes. As always the principal boy will be played by a girl and the exuberant widow will be played by a very low male comedian. Children up to 12 will scream with delight and adults over 40 will enjoy it no end. The intervening generation will stay away. They belong to the jazz age which, as someone put it, is the revenge of the Afro-Saxons on the rest of the English-speaking world.

• • •

Government in Newfoundland

The political troubles of Newfoundland are to have a full days' debate in the House of Commons. The debate will take place on the Christmas adjournment instead of on the King's speech. There is a growing feeling that self-government should be restored at once to the island in the Atlantic. The British Government does not want to take this step until after the war. Whatever happens, the British Parliament will find itself well informed by the time the debate ends. Sir Derek Gunston, Mr. A. P. Herbert, Sir Peter Bennett and Mr. Charles Ammon have all visited Newfoundland within the last four months and will give the House their impressions and their conclusions.

Cockshutt Plow Air Work Cut

Subsidiary Making Anson Fuselages Starts Worker Layoffs

Production of Avro-Anson fuselages by the Cockshutt Moulded Aircraft Co., begun in the early part of this year, has been reduced to the extent of a layoff of 150 men, it has been announced.

Company executives state that the present contract cut is the beginning of a gradual reduction in production which is expected to continue to about next April. It is expected that this will enable the company to utilize all inventories which have been built up, but the question of utilization of the plant in further work is at present in the dark.

Cockshutt Moulded Aircraft is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Cockshutt Plow Co., and was incorporated in Jan., 1943, to make fuselages for Avro-Anson trainer planes. The need for these planes has been reduced, it is stated, due to requirements having largely been met. Building of the plant was financed by the Government. Employment at the plant amounted to about 1,100 men.

Selective Service is endeavoring to find new positions for the employees laid off, it is stated.

Dates Are Established For Windsor Tax Appeal

From Our Own Corrrespondent

WINDSOR—Dates have been fixed by Judge J. J. Coughlin for the hearing of appeals of three of Windsor's larger corporations against the efforts of the municipal corporation to collect income tax on a total taxable assessment of $31.2 millions.

Appeal of Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts Ltd. will be heard Jan. 24, to be followed immediately by the appeal of Subsidiaries Holding Co., an associate corporation. Paul J. G. Kidd, resident counsel for the distilling corporation, appeared for both firms.

Date for the appeal of Ford Motor Co. of Canada, which was represented by Gordon P. Dickson, was fixed at Jan. 31.

Slater Common Being Offered

Common stock of N. Slater Co. is being offered by Gairdner, Son & Co., Toronto Stock Exchange member firm. Shares are being sold at $20.50 a share to yield 5.85%.

N. Slater Co. manufactures a diversified line of products used in constructing communications and power lines. A specialized line of "pole line hardware" is sold through Northern Electric Co. to telephone, rail and public utility companies and for export.

Present dividend rate is $1.20 annually. The prospectus notes that "the stated policy of the president is to give consideration to an increase in dividends as earnings and conditions warrant."

Earnings on the common have averaged $2.74 a share during the past seven years. For the year ended Oct. 31, 1943, the company earned $3.80 a share. Working capital at Sept. 30 was $870,472, while total net assets, after reserves of $685,739 on fixed assets, were $1.2 millions.

Capitalization is $168,700 of 8% preferred and 37,500 shares of common of $20 par value.

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ISN'T IT THE TRUTH? By Ti-Jos No. 26

CHRISTMAS SPENDING CAN BE PATRIOTIC

We all like to remember our friends at Christmas. But if we spend too much money buying gifts, we risk making scarce things scarcer and perhaps even depriving people who really need them. By putting a lot of our gift money into War Saving Stamps we make sure our friends will be able to get just what they want after the war when goods are plentiful again.

JOHN LABATT LIMITED
London Canada

WHEN ALLIED INVASION FORCES STRIKE at enemy shores, servicing commandos of the air force are among the first units ashore. With the help of the Engineers they level captured airfields which have been plowed by the enemy with furrows two feet deep. Rugged Canadian-built trucks fill up bomb craters with tons of rock, and rush in fuel, oil, supplies and maintenance equipment from the bridgehead.

In an incredibly short time after the start of the invasion, fighter planes are operating close behind the front lines, thus increasing their fighting range and saving tons of precious fuel.

• • •

It is a source of great satisfaction to the men who make Ford military vehicles to know that these vehicles are playing an important part in air warfare in many parts of the world. Directly or indirectly, they serve the squadrons which carry the bombing offensive to the heart of Germany, as well as the fighter squadrons which play such an important part in every great offensive.

"In this war of men and machines, the lives of many men can be saved by the dependability and efficiency of machines. It is our job to see that not a single part of any Ford vehicle shall fail our sons and brothers in the critical hour of battle."

PRESIDENT

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

FORD V-8 AND MERCURY CARS
FORD TRUCKS, TRACTORS
AND BUSES

LARGEST PRODUCERS OF MILITARY VEHICLES IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

THE FINANCIAL POST
Canada's Foremost Business Newspaper
Toronto, December 11, 1943

Tomorrow's China Promises Huge Market for Our Goods

Readiness to Buy Canada's Surplus War Machinery and Equipment Voiced By Chinese Government's Adviser in Revealing Plans For Reconstruction

Canada's problem of how to dispose or utilize surplus industrial capacity, spawned by war, may be greatly eased by the demands of China for machinery and equipment.

As soon as the invaders have been driven from her soil, China will embark upon a long term program of industrialization. Already China's engineers, bankers and government leaders are planning the measure that will rouse the once "sleeping giant" and make of it one of the great industrial powers of the world.

In harnessing the latent forces of a nation of half a billion people, rich in civilization and natural resources but poor in the machinery of production and distribution, China will call upon the surplus machinery, the surplus materials and the surplus energies of other nations, including Canada.

From Canada, China wants industrial plant; she wants machinery, metals, steel rails and rolling stock, chemicals, ships and a thousand other elements required to build an industrial economy from the ground up.

Chinese Banker Talks

Preliminary discussions between advisers of the Chinese Government and Canadian industrialists have already taken place. The general plan of China's postwar reconstruction was revealed to The Financial Post by Dr. Chang Kia-Ngau, distinguished Chinese banker and economist, who built up the Bank of China from $3 millions to $700 millions of deposits and who was later minister of railways and minister of communications in Chiang Kai-Shek's government. Dr. Chang, now a private citizen, continues to act as adviser to the Chinese Cabinet. He has recently visited Canada. He saw some industrial plants, talked to industrial leaders. He plans further visits.

Of immediate concern to China—after the acquisition of weapons of war under Mutual Aid—is purchase of surplus machinery from Canada; machinery now used for munitions manufacture but which may be available for disposal after the war.

China also seeks from Canada aid in any aspect of her postwar developmental plans wherein Canada can make a useful contribution.

Postwar Plans

These postwar plans involve:

Railways—The destroyed portion of the existing 12,000 miles of railway, and the 1,571 miles uncompleted because of the closing of the international route to China, will require rebuilding and re-equipment. Needed immediately will be 456,000 tons of steel rails, 8,610 freight cars, 761 locomotives for a total cost of $100 millions. In the next ten years China plans to build about 14,000 miles of railway. For this there will be needed approximately 2 million tons of steel; 2,400 locomotives; 24,000 cars and wagons.

Communications — Telephones and telegraph systems will have to

Dr. Chang Kia-Ngau, who discusses with The Financial Post his nation's plans for postwar industrialization, is adviser to the Chinese government; was Minister of Railways and Communications.

be strung across China's vast hinterland. There will be needed one million telephones; 12 million miles of cable, requiring 1½ million tons of copper.

Shipping—Ocean-going, coastal and river boats will be needed, at least a million tons immediately after the war and ultimately at least 10 times that total.

Highways—200,000 miles will be needed in the next ten years with bridges and traffic control facilities requiring one-half a million tons of steel; perhaps half a million new motor cars for the next 10 years.

Machine Tools — 150,000 precision tools will be needed in the first five years, plus numerous other automatic machines.

Power plants—To provide cheap power for industry and electricity for cities and farms. The program for the next ten years calls for 10 million kw. capacity, 30% hydraulic and 70% running on fuel.

Irrigation and Flood Control—Developments to protect the land, avoiding the wastage caused by heavy floods, and to increase agricultural productivity.

The erection of factory buildings for government organizations and other institutions will be a major part of China's housing reconstruction.

Heavy industries and light industries to serve the needs of China's population and in time to permit the exploitation of vast resources of ores and oils; and to build up an export trade that will enable China to meet the service on the foreign capital that will be welcomed into the country in the immediate postwar years. Large amounts of automatic machinery, cotton, wool and silk looms, etc., will be required.

Railways First

Dr. Chang puts railway development first. Just published is a remarkable book from his pen: "China's Struggle for Railway Development," which tells a dramatic story of how China's railways were built; how they helped the country to defend itself against the Japanese; how the system was dislocated by war and what will have to be done to restore and extend the system.

When the Japanese invaded Manchuria, China lost 3,726 miles of its railway system. This was in 1931. Another 6,566 miles were lost or destroyed in the first 5½ years of Sino-Japanese war. Large sections have been torn up by the Chinese in course of war operations. Some have been replaced by Japanese, but much railway in occupied territory has been allowed to run down.

Dr. Chang expects railroad development to be the great touchstone of economic expansion as it was in the Westward march of the rails in the United States and Canada.

Plans Are Drafted

Plans for China's industrialization are being drafted by a number of governmental and private agencies, working under the broad general direction of the government. The basic plans are those laid down by Dr. Sun Yat-Sen in his book "The International Development of China." These plans of modern China's first president have been further developed by the present head of the nation, Chiang Kai-Shek, in "China's Destiny," a book already published in Chinese but not yet released in English. The volume sets forth objectives for the first 10 postwar years.

China has extended to private enterprise, both in her own country and abroad, a welcoming hand. The new industrial China will have a mixed economy. Communication enterprises and heavy industry on a scale too large for private investment will be undertaken under state direction and with state capital. In others, private capital and enterprise will play the major role, says the Generalissimo.

Reporting on China recently, the Twentieth Century Fund suggested that heavy industries, railroads, power plants, etc., would probably be developed by the state, as in Russia, while light industries would be left to private enterprise and co-operative associations. Dr. Chang, on the other hand, feels there may not be such a simple line of demarcation and that each enterprise will probably fall under state or private control according to the immediate availability of the necessary capital, materials, engineering skills and management genius to carry it out. "We intend to get the job done, and shall deal with each country that stands ready to assist us, according to the method that country prefers," he told The Financial Post.

He called attention to President Chiang's recent declaration that private capital would be welcomed in China; and a decision has been made by the Chinese Cabinet to remove the former provision that no more than 49% of the capital in any enterprise in China could be owned by foreigners and that the general managership had to be Chinese.

China's massive postwar development will require investment of much foreign capital. How will China ultimately repay? According to Dr. Chang, China's resources can be quickly developed to provide for large export trade in such products as wolfram and antimony ores, tin, wool, bristle, tea, silk, wood oil, metals and other products. In his book he says, "With a better system of transportation, China's contribution to the world's need of essential materials will certainly exceed the expectations of most people.

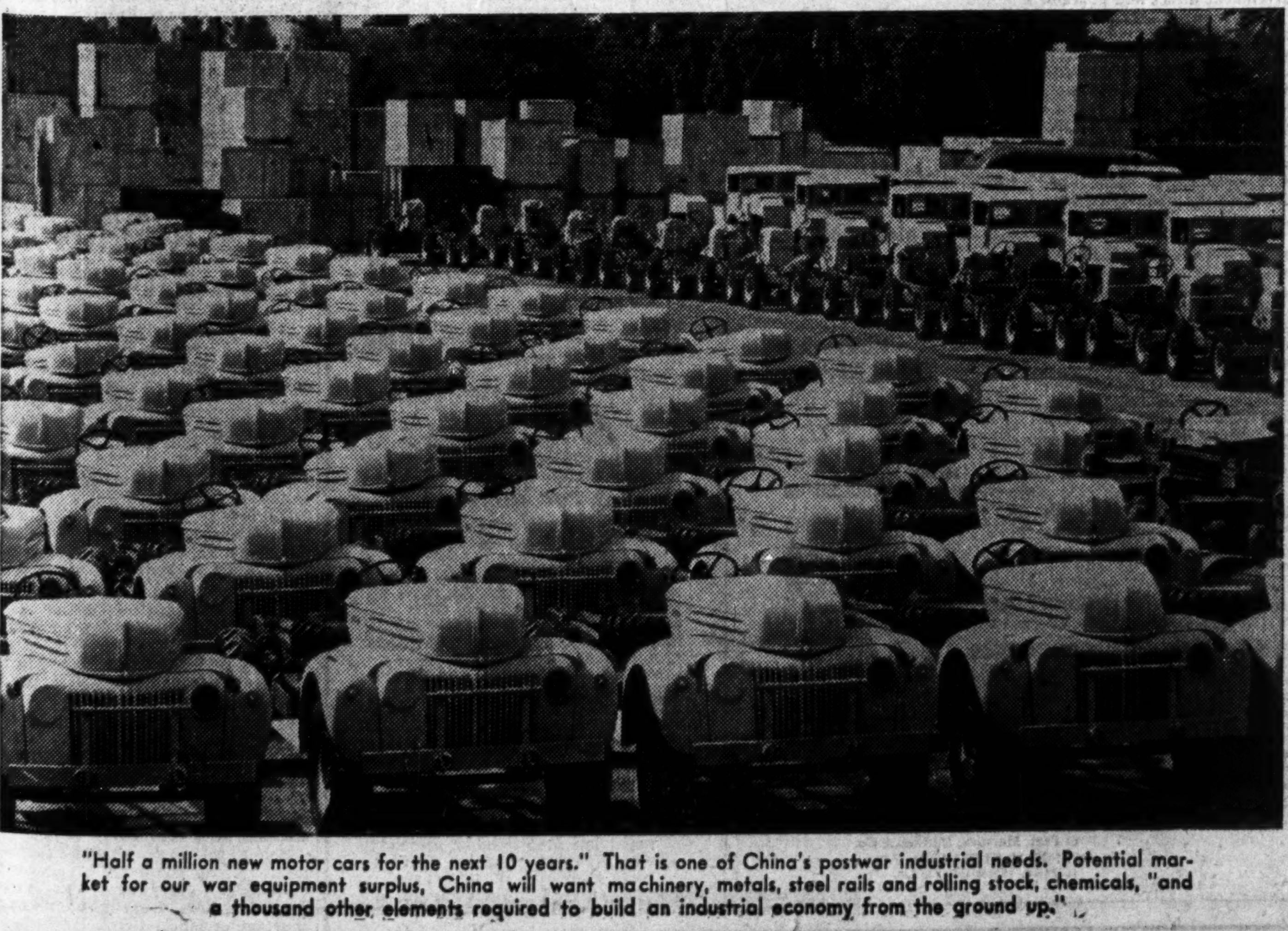
"Before China can balance her international payments, she will need the assistance of foreign credit and will welcome foreign investment in Chinese enterprises."

Later China hopes to be an exporter of manufactured products. "In due course, we shall occupy in the markets of Southern Asia, the position previously occupied by Japan," Dr. Chang told The Financial Post.

Get Back Territories

Postwar China will again include Manchuria and Formosa, Dr. Chang says. It will not include

(Continued on page 19)



"Half a million new motor cars for the next 10 years." That is one of China's postwar industrial needs. Potential market for our war equipment surplus, China will want machinery, metals, steel rails and rolling stock, chemicals, "and a thousand other elements required to build an industrial economy from the ground up."

What's Ahead for Canada

Stephen Leacock Says Canada Can Support 100 Million People and Tells Why; He Terms Dissenters "Idiots"; Declares Doubts Childish

By STEPHEN LEACOCK

Chapter 2—The Astounding Resources of the Dominion

The Dominion of Canada, so says its official year book, has an area of 3,694,863 square miles. But nobody believes it or at any rate nobody acts as if he did. It is taken for granted that so much of Canada is useless that the statement of its huge size fails to impress.

Indeed I often doubt whether anyone except myself appreciates and estimates to the full the astounding physical resources of Canada. Even of myself I cannot quite feel sure. But as often as I have made in print the statement that Canada can easily support a population of a hundred million people I have been met with incredulity, derision or with the direct accusation of being a humorist.

As a matter of fact the figure might well be nearer to two hundred million. For, after all mankind lives off the earth and its resources; off the agricultural and forest products of the soil; off the minerals under our feet, off the livestock in our fields and off the fish of our lakes and rivers.

Our lakes, incidentally, contain over half the fresh water on the globe, and of this last item (the fish in them) the Canadian poet, McIntyre of Ingersoll, once wrote, "Our lakes abound in luscious fish and we can have them if we wish." The statement from the point of view of a holiday fisherman is dubious but the spirit of it is admirable and contrasts with the gloomy and unappreciative view of what our natural resources mean which is current in the country. Indeed a better appreciation of this is the first thing requisite for a true outlook on our future.

Fertile and Large Enough

Now one can easily take a space in Canada as fertile, by and large, as the space in western Europe that carries two hundred million people; as fertile for the growth of food and livestock, as rich in forest timber and coal and mineral wealth; as rich, and ten times more so, in water power; with a natural basis of transport in connecting waterways and level ground; with an abundant rainfall and a climate stern enough to aid and stimulate the quality of humankind yet sufficiently indulgent to permit the leisure and amenity of polite life.

If France can carry forty million people so can the region of our Lower Lakes and St. Lawrence Valley. If the Germany that was could support sixty million people so can Alberta; and so on all along the line and when you come to the end you can begin all over again and talk of the northern half of British Columbia, at present almost empty, and obviously able to support more people than all Scandinavian Europe. But I have found by experience that it is impossible to "put over" this two hundred million population and have had to cut it down to one hundred million. Below that I will not go.

The Idiots Dissent

But one has no sooner made the statement that Canada can easily carry a population of a hundred million than dissent, I say, arises from all sides—from the Village Idiot, on the back bench, from the College Idiot on the front seat, from Labor on the floor and from Capital on the platform.

The Village Idiot says that it's all right to talk of a population of a hundred million but where do you get your markets? The College Idiot (Ph.D., D.F., he knows half of everything) says that when you talk of older countries in Europe you must remember that these live very largely upon "intangible assets"; England, for example, lives to a great extent on "invisible exports." Labor which sees with the direct vision of people who have to work for what they get but with the near-sightedness of the workroom—Labor protests that the country is full, already and points to the slums of Montreal and to the 400,000 out of work, living on hand to mouth charity till the war rescued them! Capital, proposing to talk of cold facts and not hot air, asks where you are to obtain the funds to put 100 million people in this country?

All of these objections rest on misrepresentation, an historic error and a failure to appreciate the great changes now bringing about a shift of the population of the globe toward the northern regions.

Take first the labor contention that from the practical point of view of people wanting work Canada is full now. This only means that the emptiness of Canada tends to conceal itself behind the crowded and redundant population of the greater cities. This is a feature, not of Canada alone, but of any country newly settled under the economic conditions of the present age of machinery and power.

Contrast, for example, the settlement of Colonial America where, at the eve of the Revolution, 3½ million people were settled in the American provinces and yet the largest towns, Philadelphia, Boston, New York and Charleston were places of under 10,000 inhabitants. These towns shaded off into lesser towns—comfortable market places—and then to hamlets and to the open countryside.

How Canada Differs

Now take Canada when it had the same population, namely at the beginning of Confederation (Census of 1871). Here is the city of Montreal with a population of 130,800—ten times Colonial New York, and more than ten times as crowded and dirty, with already a fair imitation of slums and dangerous alleys. It was, like Colonial New York, the commercial metropoliis of a nation of three and a half million people, but how different from the Knickerbocker New York of the days when the Albany Post Road (the Broad Way they called it) wound its way up Murray Hill.

Set against Colonial Boston, educational and godly, with 10,000 people, Confederation Toronto five times as godly and educational with 50,000, with a jam of markets and stalls, wagons and drays, that made it a very Covent Garden. A real city it was, parts of it poor enough to be slums, and some streets almost dangerous, except on Sunday. People said, indeed, that the city was just an overgrown village—they still do and always will. Toronto tries in vain to stamp the village down, to build it over, to forget it. But even with a population approaching a million the accusation is still heard. It is its fate—a Village!

The insult of course lies in the harmlessness, the moral simplicity of a village—like the doubtful compliment paid to a young man who can be trusted to take girls home . . . The only course is to accept the name, spread gently out wider and wider till city and village are one, a thing that is to happen anyway in the new age to all our metropolitan cities.

But we were saying that Toronto with its 50,000 people was an example of the concentration of our Confederation population as compared with that of Colonial America. So were our other towns in lesser degree—Quebec (59,000), Halifax (29,000), Saint John (41,000), Hamilton (27,000), London (18,000) and so on, not much in themselves but all evidencing the same tendency.

Compare still more the close of the century when the electrical era brought the new inventions of electric light and transport to make still greater concentration possible. Here is the initial Commonwealth of Australia with again a total population of just over three and one half million people. But look at Sydney and Melbourne, each of them running close to half a million inhabitants.

This concentration goes on, further and further and further. Modern rapid transport and machine manufacture allow us to carry into the cities much of what was once the work of the country. The spinning wheel at which grandmamma sat in the chimney corner has turned into a textile factory. The place by the fireside is desolate now where grandmamma sat many winters ago, because, being dispossessed she has turned into the social hostess of an airplane. The village smithy that stood under the spreading chestnut tree is now a blast furnace on Chestnut Street. The farm dairy has turned to a city creamery. The jovial butcher has become an abattoir. His hogs leave for the city alive and come back as mummies in canvas. The city florist sends flowers to the country churchyard where the elegy is now heard as a broadcast.

The phenomenon of this urban concentration, this clustering, is of immense significance for Canada. For it means that in all new settlements there is at once a new clustering, and, with that, overclustering and overcrowding. As soon as a new place begins to breathe it finds itself without enough air. The moment new people come the others want some of them to get out. No one is able to believe that the country, the mass of it, is empty and unused.

Who could land at the port and city of Montreal today, fight hand to hand for a taxi, charge against blocked doorways, stand in lines hoping for a room to sleep in, thirst in vain for a drink, jam into trains, suffocate in cars, block in the streets and jostle off the sidewalk, and still believe that there is room for a single extra soul in the Dominion of Canada.

Yet Canada Still Empty

Yet the whole scene is sheer illusion — Canada is as empty as ever—almost; still abundant room, abundant opportunity—life and all that makes it sweet, waiting here for uncounted millions of people—serene sky and empty plain, and rivers murmuring in the forest—nature's temple, where we crowd and wrangle round the entrances.

Many years ago Findlay Peter Dunne, who lived as Mr. Dooley in the overcrowded Chicago of 1900, dispensing philosophy from a bar-room, sunk among the passing feet beside Dearborn Street, expressed this same illusion with marvellous and whimsical truth.

"And how," asked Mr. Dooley, shaking his head as he mopped up the beer, "can we take in the Philippines and we're sleeping two in a bed now?"

That's us in Canada. "Two in a bed," we shout. "Keep out," "No funds," says the capitalist. "No job," shouts Labor. "No market!" says the Village Idiot. "No invisible exports," says the D.F.

I do not think that this concentration into cities is destined to go much further. Indeed, the other way. I think that in the new age to come these crowded and congested urban centres will be shovelled up and spread out just as farmers in the springtime shovel up and spread out. (You've seem them at it.) And what was corruption in one place becomes life and growth in the other. Our densely packed, breathless, noise-racked cities, unfit for human life, will be deurbanized, spread wide into the country. In England they have learned to do it already to shelter them from sudden destruction from the sky, by wartime bombing. But death has slower, subtler means of approach in the mephitic air, the intense strain, the enervation of the sunless city of the skyscraper. Its day is passing.

Let's Have Some Facts

But it is time perhaps to turn to the presentation of statistical facts, always difficult material to insinuate into the mind of the reader. Facts are unwelcome things. That is why we instinctively call them cold facts, hard facts, dry facts. Illusions are soft and warm. Worst of all are government statistics, even the admirable compilations of our Dominion Bureau, unsurpassed in accuracy and clarity.

I remember once in an election campaign of years ago a bygone friend of mine and of many people, that merry barrister, "Greg" Young of Toronto, telling me that he found it impossible to hold an audience with Government statistics. "I always use my own," he said.

But, such as they are, the statistics of resources which I am using here are the official figures. Canada has an area of 3,694,863 square miles and a population of 11,506,655 inhabitants. In this area let us leave out of consideration all the resources of the vast space of the Northwest Territories situated outside of the provinces and beyond the parallel of 60 degrees. This is probably a monstrous omission. But we leave it out not as worthless but as still largely unknown. We are asking, then, how does the remaining area (2,178,105 square miles) stand toward maintaining our 12,000,000 people and having room for more?

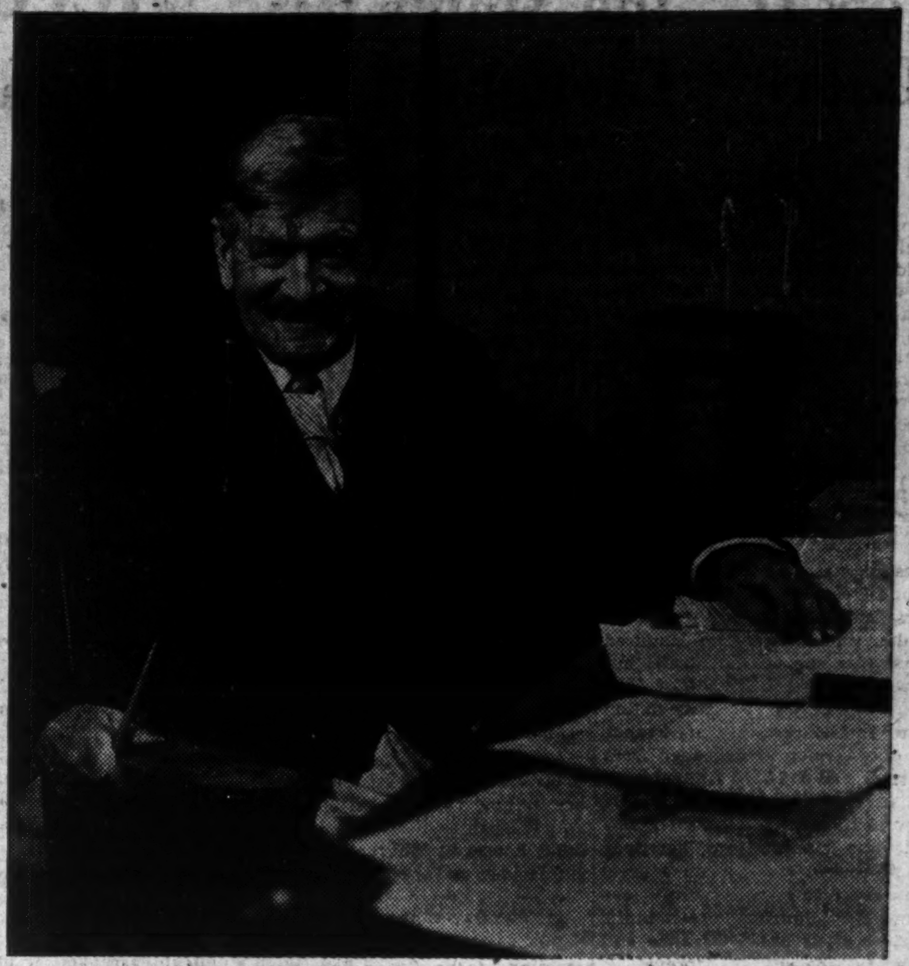
Take food. We raise in Canada 615 million bushels of wheat, about one fifth of what the whole world eats. But to raise it we

(Continued on page 19)

"One has no sooner made the statement that Canada can easily carry a population of a hundred million than dissent, I say, arises from all sides—from the Village Idiot, on the back bench, from the College Idiot on the front seat, from Labor on the floor and from Capital on the platform."

"All these objections rest on misinterpretation, an historic error and a failure to appreciate the great changes now bringing about a shift of the population of the globe towards the northern regions."

"The whole scene is sheer illusion—Canada is as empty as ever—almost; still abundant room, abundant opportunity—life and all that makes it sweet, waiting here for uncounted millions of people—serene sky and empty plain, and rivers murmuring in the forest—nature's temple, where we crowd and wrangle round the entrances."



—Karsh photo.

"Humor," Stephen Leacock once said, "is my business"; and readers of this widely known Canadian writer's sketches in light vein will not deny he knows his business. But Dr. Leacock is more than just a humorist. He is as well a thoughtful, long-trained student of political and economic affairs whose views command attention of statesman, industrialist and average Canadian alike. Dr. Leacock is shown here in his study at Old Brewery Bay, his summer home near Orillia, Ont.

Canadian Banks' Record Has Been Evaluated and Approved by Canadian Governments, People and Business

73rd Annual Meeting of Shareholders THE DOMINION BANK

Socialism, communism and dictatorship have one thing in common — that is regimentation, says President C. H. Carlisle

Reviewing the Annual Statement Mr. Robert Rae, General Manager, referred to profits at a satisfactory level and the Bank's strong liquid position.

The average earnings of Canadian Chartered Banks, based on their assets, is approximately ½ of 1%.

At the 73rd Annual Meeting of The Dominion Bank held at the Head Office in Toronto on Wednesday, December 8th, the President and the General Manager addressed the Shareholders.

The President, Mr. C. H. Carlisle, was in the Chair.

The Address of Mr. Robert Rae, General Manager

The Bank's profits for the year were $914,249., as compared with $920,990. for the previous twelve months. All things considered, we feel that you will regard this as a satisfactory showing.

The Secretary of the Meeting has given you the detailed disposition made of the earnings. You will observe that the profits provided for the payment of dividends, a contribution to the Officers' Pension Fund, Dominion and Provincial Government taxes amounting to $439,000.—a decrease of $98,000. due, in the main, to certain readjustments in respect of previous years—and a write-off of $150,000. from Bank Premises Account. After these allotments, the balance remaining in Profit and Loss Account is $965,000., an increase of $99,000.

Referring to the Statement of Assets and Liabilities, which you have before you—Notes of the Bank in Circulation are $2,080,000., a decrease of $1,438,000., reflecting the further reduction called for under the Bank Act.

DEPOSITS BY THE PUBLIC

Deposits by the Public not bearing interest, $81,441,000., show a small decrease of $2,079,000. Deposits by the Public bearing interest stand at $99,406,000., an increase of $10,752,000. These two items total $180,847,000., compared with $172,174,000. a year ago, which we consider a favourable showing. Dominion and Provincial Government deposits at $16,871,000. show an increase of $4,406,000.

Deposits by and Balances due to other Chartered Banks in Canada and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada (principally in England and the United States) stand at $3,177,000., a decrease of $561,000.

Acceptances and Letters of Credit Outstanding total $5,280,000.. an increase of $520,000. compared with a year ago, indicating a continuance of business activity.

STRONG LIQUID POSITION

The Cash Assets and readily realizable assets indicate a very high rate of liquidity.

Cash Assets, $41,273,000., are equivalent to 20.28 per cent. of the public liabilities, approximately the same percentage as a year ago, while readily realizable assets, including Government, Municipal and other Bonds, and Call and Short Loans, $151,750,000., are equal to 74.58 per cent. of the public liabilities as against 67.71 per cent. on October 31st, 1942.

THE BANK'S INVESTMENTS

The Bank's total investments are approximately $104,767,000., of which $101,734,000. is Dominion and Provincial Government securities, including $36,305,000. Dominion of Canada ¾% Deposit Certificates—our share of special financing occasioned by the war. These securities are entered on the Statement at less than market prices prevailing on the 31st October, 1943.

COMMERCIAL LOANS

Call and Short Loans in Canada, $1,122,000., are approximately the same as a year ago, while Call and Short Loans elsewhere than in Canada, $4,436,000., increased $2,164,000.; these represent Day-to-Day financing in New York and London against readily marketable securities.

Turning to the Commercial Loans, these show a decrease of $10,256,000. and now stand at $60,239,000. This decrease is largely due to temporarily lower grain loans at statement date and smaller advances to manufacturers and merchants whose inventories are lower than usual due to shortage of consumer goods.

Loans to Provincial Governments and to Cities, Municipalities, etc., total $897,000. compared with $838,000. a year ago—an unimportant fluctuation.

Other Current Loans and Discounts Elsewhere than in Canada, $389,000., show an increase of $109,000, and are readily collectable.

BANK PREMISES

Our Bank Premises Account at $4,976,171. is $257,454. lower than a year ago. We have arranged to dispose of our premises at Vancouver, B.C., but will not receive the balance of the sale price until the end of this month. We will continue to occupy our present Banking office as tenants of the new owners. During the year we purchased, at an advantageous price, the property at Niagara Falls which we have occupied, as tenants, for many years.

Continuing the war-time policy of reducing all unnecessary banking service, we discontinued the following branches under exchange arrangements with other Banks: Gage Ave., Hamilton, Ont.; Rectory St., London, Ont.; Dundas St. and Runnymede Rd., Toronto, Ont.; Robson & Hornby Sts., Vancouver, B.C.

WOMEN REPLACE MEN, AT WAR

On behalf of the Executive, I wish to again express to all members of the Staff our deep appreciation of their untiring efforts during the past year. The senior officers have had to assume extra responsibilities and to spend a considerable portion of their time in training and supervising the inexperienced members of the Staff to maintain, as far as possible, our standard of service to the public. Much credit must be given to the women, many of them fresh from school, who are filling, in a most satisfactory manner, positions which in normal times would be entrusted to experienced young men.

The total personnel decreased during the year by 10 and now numbers 1,467 of whom 905 are women. Four years ago our staff totalled 1,289 of whom 224 were women.

During the past year an additional 119 members of the staff enlisted for active service and we now have 604 men and 27 women in the armed forces. They have our best wishes and we sincerely hope that before long we shall have the pleasure of welcoming them back. It may be of interest to mention that we endeavour to keep in touch with our staff on military duty, whether they are at home or abroad, through means of a monthly news-letter issued by the Bank's Overseas Club. It gives extracts from letters from our men and women on active service, as well as items of interest regarding their associates remaining in the Bank.

OF HONOURED MEMORY

The war continues to exact its toll of our staff. With sorrow, we have to record that 25 of our fine young men have given their lives in the service of their country. We honour their memory and extend our heartfelt sympathy to their relatives in their bereavement. We regret, also, that 8 members of the staff are reported as missing and five are prisoners of war. To their families may we express the hope that these men will return safely to their homes in due time.

GO FORWARD WITH VIGOUR

Our Meeting to-day takes place under more favourable auspices and we are commencing to see the result of four years of unwearied effort. We feel victory is nearer than we dared hope, even a few months ago, but there is still much to be done to complete the task to which we have set our hands; we must go forward with renewed vigour and the fixed determination to be worthy of the victory which is to come.

The Address of The President, Mr. C. H. Carlisle

There is little to say pertaining to the year's operation now under review that would be informative, in addition to that which you now have in the submission of the Balance Sheet and the comments made by your General Manager, Mr. Rae.

Your Bank is in a sound financial condition. You share liberally in available business in relation to the Bank's Capital and Surplus. However, there is a condition beyond the control of the management of your Bank that may adversely affect not only the status of The Dominion Bank, but that of all other Chartered Banks as well as that of many other major activities of the country—and that is political interference.

THE CONCERN OF SHAREHOLDERS AND DEPOSITORS

The people of Canada have been notified by the Leader of the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation Political Party that if that Party is elected at the next Dominion election, one of its first acts would be the nationalization of the Chartered Banks. I am not a partisan, neither is your Bank partisan, but when you are given notice that your Bank will be taken over if that Party obtains power—without being given any satisfactory reason as to what compensation if any you will receive, or when—then such a statement concerns not only The Dominion Bank but all Chartered Banks, bank shareholders, bank depositors, as well as others who deal with the Banks—which means every class of business, personal or incorporated; and Municipal, Township, County, Provincial and Dominion Governments. Such action would terminate the facilities the Chartered Banks have established for the transaction of Canadian business in all countries throughout the world where that business exists. We have not been informed as to what substitution would be made to replace this service, if replaced at all, and if made how it would be received by the countries affected.

CRITICISMS SERVE POLITICAL PURPOSE

In the past, as at present, there have been many criticisms of Chartered Banks—too many to be enumerated on this occasion. If Criticism were always sincere and factual it would serve a useful purpose, but it is often the reverse. Most of these criticisms usually come from people or groups of people who have had little or no experience in banking, financing, production or in commercial and foreign transactions. It would appear that many of the criticisms are intended to serve a political purpose, or are based on statements without facts.

The most fervent believer in the Chartered Bank system does not claim that that system is perfect. Perfection does not exist.

British and Canadian Courts of Justice require, however, definite proof of statements made in accusation before they sentence the accused to prison or execution, or, in case of a corporation, to penalty. Therefore, would it not be in keeping to ascertain the facts about Chartered Banks before we condemn them to confiscation or annihilation?

BANKS CREATED AND CONTROLLED BY GOVERNMENT

A Bank Charter is issued under a special Act of Parliament. The Bank Act sets out the conditions under which the bank may conduct its business. The Government, from time to time, may amend or alter the operations of the banks, so as to better conform to the then current requirements. Every ten years the Government appoints a Parliamentary Committee to make a careful and extensive study of banks and the banking system; amendments, where required, are recommended and usually enacted. These amendments and intervening legislation are incorporated in the revision of the Bank Act. Such procedure is sound.

EXTENSION OF BANKING SERVICE

The Bank Act of 1871 gave the Chartered Banks authority to issue notes to the extent of their Paid-Up Capital. There were two reasons for this enactment: the primary reason was to assist the banks to establish branches so as to give the entire country an adequate banking service—and especially in remote and sparsely settled districts. As transportation and communications improved these branches have been reduced from four thousand eight hundred to about three thousand. As further improvements and developments are made, reductions will be made accordingly. The second reason was to enable banks to reduce their borrowings in foreign markets for the purpose of financing our grain crops.

ENLARGEMENT OF FUNCTIONS

The bank notes, at all times, were amply secured by, firstly, making them a first lien against all the assets of the bank issuing them; secondly, a liability of the shareholder up to the par value of his stock, and thirdly, a five per cent note circulation fund on the total amount of issue of all the banks. The latter fund is in the custody of the Department of Finance at Ottawa. Many changes have taken place since 1871 that have made the note issue less of a necessity than at the time of enactment. The note issue is, at the present time, limited to 45 per cent of the total capital stock of the banks, and will be further reduced to 35 per cent in January next. However, the actual issue in circulation is even less than 45 per cent. The issuing of these notes was highly constructive. It made possible a banking service that could not otherwise have existed. It enabled the Chartered Banks, at a later date, to finance the Canadian grain crops in their entirety.

CANADIAN AND BRITISH SYSTEMS

The Canadian banking system had a worthy precedent in the British banking system. The Bank of England, established in 1694, was and still is a joint stock bank, and has always been a bank of issue. For more than a century most of the other banks also issued notes throughout England with the exception of London and vicinity. Banks in Scotland and Northern Ireland continue to issue their own notes.

British banks are not circumscribed by Government control to the extent that are the Canadian banks. British banks have been pre-eminent in world banking. Nevertheless, they have been criticized as our banks have been criticized. They have been threatened with nationalization as our banks are now threatened.

SAFETY AND PROGRESS INVOLVED

In reply to the suggestion that the British banks be nationalized, Viscount Philip Snowden, a Socialist, and Chancellor of the Exchequer in the MacDonald Labour Government, stated: "If banks were nationalized, they would have to be managed as they now are if their solvency is to be maintained." This statement was made by a man in a position to know.

Notwithstanding the continual criticism, since its inception, of the British banking system, the British people—who are considered sound in their judgment—were not able to make improvements and, therefore, they saw to it that the system established carried on. Owing to the high standard of efficiency of the Canadian Chartered Banks, and their long and useful service rendered, the Canadian people also will see to it that their banks carry on. The safety and progress of our country demand it.

PUBLIC INTEREST PROTECTED

The Canadian Chartered Banks are required to make monthly reports to the Government as to their condition and their operations, and are subject to constant scrutiny of two auditors, elected by the shareholders and approved by the Government. These auditors are consultants to the management. They make intermittent audits and an annual audit which is submitted to the shareholders. The auditors elected can have no interlocking interests and, as a further safeguard, one of the auditors is replaced at the close of each two-year period.

Banks are inspected at least once a year by the Inspector General of Banks, who has access to all the records and transactions of the Chartered Banks. He reports to the Minister of Finance.

In addition there to each bank has its own inspectors and auditors, who report directly to the Bank management.

I know of no other banking system that so thoroughly protects and safeguards the public interest.

SERVICE RENDERED BY THE BANKS

A Chartered Bank receives deposits, makes loans in general to individuals and to business. It also collects bills and transfers funds between all points—domestic and foreign, issues Letters of Credit and maintains banking facilities throughout the world. It deals in foreign exchange, subject during war to the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board. It provides a checking service which is of great importance and convenience. It provides safekeeping for your securities. Your business is confidential.

THE BANK'S WARTIME SERVICE

In time of war the Chartered Banks have rendered special services. They have loaned to the Government, without remuneration to the banks, many of their key men—notwithstanding the banks were in dire need of these men.

The Chartered Banks have been the principal purchasers of Treasury Bills and have purchased in amounts of upwards of $300,000,000 at an average rate of .456 per cent. On October 28th last the Banks purchased Treasury Bills totalling $55,000,000 at a rate as low as .422 per cent. The banks have purchased Deposit Certificates in amounts of more than $1,000,000,000 at a rate of ¾ of 1 per cent. They have purchased Short Term Notes ($450,000,000) at 1½ per cent. These are the lowest rates in the history of Canadian banking. The banks assist the purchaser by financing his government bonds at the time of issue for a period of six months, at coupon rates. This service represents hundreds of millions of dollars. It is a material aid in increasing the sale of government bonds.

A SOURCE OF TAXATION

The Chartered Banks provide a liberal source for taxation. In 1942 the banks paid Dominion Income and Circulation Tax amounting to $10,453,700. In addition to this amount they paid in business and property tax an amount of approximately $5,000,000. We would take it that nationalized banks would not be subject to taxation, thereby depriving the government of this revenue.

The Chartered Banks have over 5,000,000 deposit accounts, totalling approximately three and three-quarter billions of dollars. This is an endorsation, in a material way, of the soundness of our banks and the service they render.

BANKS NOT A COMBINE

If the accusation that the Chartered Banks are a combine were true, then that combine exists at the direction of past and present governments, as governments, through legislation, create all Chartered Banks and supervise all their activities, from the issuing and regulation of currency to minor operations.

Bank shareholders number 51,321. The average holdings are 28½ shares. In looking over a list of shareholders of your Bank I find there are 104 shareholders who own only one share each; 142 own two shares each; 121 own three shares each, while 1,225 shareholders own an average of five shares each. Such holdings do not indicate a combine.

There is no pooling of bank shares—neither do I find a record that there ever has been. The officials of the banks, individually or collectively, hold no control of the shares of any Canadian bank. The banks are keenly competitive. No combine exists or has existed.

THE RETURN TO THE SHAREHOLDER

Just one more citation: It is stated—"the rate paid to the shareholder is unjust." The average current rate paid on the par value of bank stock is 6.6 per cent. If the shareholder paid only par for his stock, the above rate might be considered excessive. However, the fact is that the average price paid for bank shares at the time of issue was $163.00, which reflects a rate of slightly over 4 per cent.

Over a long period of time the banks have built up large reserves to provide for expanding business, and to safeguard the banks in times of depression. These reserves belong to the shareholder, but are not reflected in his share certificate. If the shareholder's rate of dividend was based on his actual investment and the accrument thereon, the rate would be low indeed.

The average earnings of Canadian Chartered Banks, based on their assets, is approximately ½ of 1 per cent.

THE ACID TEST OF TIME

I have endeavored to present in abridged form the more important information pertaining to the Canadian Chartered Banks and their operations. The operations of two of our Chartered Banks date back for over one hundred years; others for a lesser time; your Bank for seventy-two years. You can evaluate their records. Their records have been evaluated and approved not only by the different Canadian governments, but by Canadian people and Canadian business; by other nations who know our banking system and have transacted business with us. Our banks have stood the acid test of time, through periods of depression and inflation, through war and post-war conditions. In 1933 when similar institutions were falling in many countries, and when in the United States the failures reached an alarming total, the Canadian chartered Banks stood firm as a rock, they did not abridge their services, they met every financial obligation. They just carried on in their usual way.

Do the Canadian people at any time—and especially in time of war and facing post-war conditions—choose to discard a banking system which has proven its worth over such a long period of time, and substitute for it a nationalized system, unproven, with no skilled planning, under the direction of those in government who may not have any knowledge of banking—a system that likely would be infested by politics and political patronage?

DO YOU WANT SOCIALISM?

The Cooperative Commonwealth Federation platform does not only provide for the nationalization of Chartered Banks but for the socialization of our major industries and institutions.

Socialism, communism and dictatorship have one thing in common—that is, regimentation. Regimentation has had its chance to prove its worth; it has only proven its lack of worth. Twelve hundred years after the Fall of Rome, socialism existed in many countries and the result which it left was a trail of sterility. It has been tried many times since in many countries—only to fail. Socialism assumes that the people of the State are servile and wards of the State. Those who advocate socialism apparently overlook the fact that the people create government, that government must be servant to them—and not vice versa.

Regimentation by government goes far beyond that of governmental administration. It assumes control and direction of people. It deprives the individual of choosing his way through life. It deprives him of the incentive to accomplish. It assumes control and guidance of enterprises. The assumption of such far reaching authority rightly causes us to query of these would-be reformers, as did Cassius when he asked: "Upon what meat doth this our Caesar feed that he is grown so great?"

Our people do not choose to be directed as to where and when they shall work, the hours that they are to work, the wages that they are to receive and the kind of work to be done. Our freedom of choice and action can only be fully appreciated by comparison with the lack of freedom and organization in regimented countries such as Germany, Italy and others.

FREE PEOPLE AND FREE ENTERPRISE

There can only be one basis of correct judgment, and that basis is facts. History records that, by an overwhelming margin, the major progress made by mankind has been achieved by free people and free enterprises. Progress in the last one hundred years has been as beneficial as it has been spectacular. Some of these great achievements have now become commonplace. Only by our being deprived of them can they be fully appreciated.

AMEND BUT NOT DESTROY B.N.A. ACT

During Canada's entire existence, the British North America Act has been her Constitution and connecting link with Britain. We may wish to amend this Act, but not to destroy it. We have an Upper and Lower House of Parliament. Most democracies have a similar set-up. The Upper House reviews legislation by the Lower House and also reviews appointments made by government. That procedure seems wise and safe. Do we wish to abolish our Senate? We have provincial governments which have control over their local affairs. They will likely not choose to dispense with their rights, or abridge them unduly.

FREEDOM WITH OPPORTUNITY

Canada has been a Dominion within the British Commonwealth since 1867. During her short existence she has accomplished much. She, in common with other democracies, has freedom of speech and freedom of religion. She has not at all times been free from fear and from want—that likely accounts to some extent for her progress. She has not accepted the philosophy of "plenty from the cradle to the grave," but has accepted the philosophy that every able-bodied man should be free to choose his own way through life, that he be given the opportunity of self-maintenance for himself and that of his dependents, that he receive a just reward for the things that he accomplishes, that his right of ownership of what he attains by industry and enterprise shall be protected, that those who may be deprived temporarily of the opportunity of self-maintenance shall be provided for by the State or the community.

FOR YOU TO DECIDE

We the people of Canada have much. I know of no country in which the standard of living is higher or more equitably distributed. Is it your thought that all that we have garnered from the past, all that we have at present, may be expunged by any political group—even a minority group—through its class appeal and its propaganda? This is for you to decide, but before doing so it might be advisable for you to consider well the statement made recently by the Right Honourable Winston Churchill, that is:

"We must beware of trying to build a society in which nobody counts for anything except the politician or official, a society where enterprise gains no reward and thrift no privileges."

I move the adoption of the Report.

THE DOMINION BANK

Seventy-third Annual Statement

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st October, 1942		$ 866,501 60
The Profits for the year ended 30th October, 1943, after making appropriations to contingency accounts, out of which accounts full provision for bad and doubtful debts has been made, and after deducting Dominion Government Taxes of $439,019.03, amounted to		914,249 08
		1,780,750 68
Dividends (quarterly) at eight per cent. per annum	$ 560,000 00	
Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund	105,000 00	
Written off Bank Premises	150,000 00	
		815,000 00
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward		$ 965,750 68

GENERAL STATEMENT
30th October, 1943

LIABILITIES

Capital paid up			$ 7,000,000 00
Reserve Fund		$ 7,000,000 00	
Balance of profits as per Profit and Loss Account		965,750 68	
Dividend No. 244 payable 1st November, 1943		140,000 00	
Former Dividends unclaimed		1,289 94	
			8,107,040 62
Total Liabilities to the Shareholders			$15,107,040 62
Notes of the Bank in circulation		$ 2,080,951 50	
Deposits by and balances due to Dominion Government	$13,710,389 49		
Deposits by and balances due to Provincial Governments	3,160,949 05		
Deposits by the public not bearing interest	81,441,001 23		
Deposits by the public bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement	99,406,237 40		
		197,718,577 17	
Deposits by and balances due to other Chartered Banks in Canada		1,440,004 54	
Deposits by and balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom and foreign countries		1,737,816 13	
Liabilities to the public not included under the foregoing heads		479,756 45	
			203,457,105 79
Acceptances and Letters of Credit outstanding			5,280,457 42
			$223,844,603 83

ASSETS

Subsidiary coin held in Canada	$ 326,885 16		
Subsidiary coin held elsewhere	206 78		
		$ 327,091 94	
Notes of Bank of Canada	$ 3,105,080 25		
Deposits with Bank of Canada	20,502,242 16		
		23,607,322 41	
Notes of other Chartered Banks		41,645 00	
Government and Bank notes other than Canadian		116,565 21	
Cheques on other Banks		8,301,382 16	
Due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada		8,879,864 05	
		$41,273,870 77	
Dominion and Provincial Government direct and guaranteed Securities, maturing within two years, not exceeding market value		68,760,218 30	
Other Dominion and Provincial Government direct and guaranteed Securities, not exceeding market value		32,973,757 44	
Canadian Municipal Securities, not exceeding market value		915,523 00	
Public Securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value		666,077 14	
Other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value		1,451,569 44	
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada on Stocks, Debentures, Bonds and other Securities, of a sufficient marketable value to cover		1,122,200 62	
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada on Stocks, Debentures, Bonds and other Securities, of a sufficient marketable value to cover		4,435,648 24	
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the security of note circulation		151,500 00	
			$151,750,364 95
Current Loans and Discounts in Canada, not otherwise included, estimated loss provided for		$60,239,507 93	
Loans to Provincial Governments		629,625 67	
Loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts		267,738 37	
Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada, not otherwise included, estimated loss provided for		388,903 53	
Non-current Loans, estimated loss provided for		65,478 97	
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off		4,976,171 22	
Real Estate other than Bank Premises		12,828 82	
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank		34,075 55	
Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads (but including refundable portion of Dominion Government taxes $15,857.73)		199,451 40	
			66,813,781 46
Liabilities of Customers under Acceptances and Letters of Credit, as per contra			5,280,457 42
			$223,844,603 83

C. H. CARLISLE, *President.* ROBERT RAE, *General Manager.*

AUDITORS' REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS

We Report to the Shareholders of The Dominion Bank:—

That we have examined the above Balance Sheet as at 30th October, 1943, and compared it with the books at Head Office and with the certified returns from the branches. We have examined the cash, and the securities representing the Bank's investments, held at the Head Office and certain of the larger branches as at 30th October, 1943, and in addition we examined the cash and the securities held at certain of the important branches during the year. We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required, and in our opinion the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

In our opinion the Balance Sheet discloses the true condition of the Bank and is as shown by the books of the Bank.

A. B. SHEPHERD, F.C.A., of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.
D. McK. McCLELLAND, F.C.A., of Price, Waterhouse & Co.

TORONTO, 17th NOVEMBER, 1943.

Work Toward Alberta-B. C. Co-operation

Businessmen in Each Province Promote Mutual Economic Interests

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER — Convinced that they share a mutuality of economic interest, business men in British Columbia and Alberta have been preparing recently the foundation for closer practical co-operation.

The idea has been fostered by the Vancouver Board of Trade, which last year initiated the Pacific Northwest Trade Association designed to bring about closer contact between north and south, that is, between British Columbia and the west coast states.

Business leaders in British Columbia and Alberta feel that in many respects the provinces are complementary to one another, with British Columbia producing things that Alberta needs, and vice versa.

There was a time when such a move would have been made by B. C. businessmen with extreme caution, if at all. During the days of the Aberhart administration there was general scepticism regarding the Social Credit experiment.

Views Change

While many of the Aberhart principles still hold sway in the Alberta administration, British Columbians feel that, if the foothill province was ever in a dangerous position as a result of Social Credit ventures, that time has passed and the way is clear for collaboration without fear of British Columbia being suspected of having leanings away from financial orthodoxy. After all, the shoe might be on the other foot after the recent utterances of Vancouver's Harold Winch, outspoken CCF leader in British Columbia, who has indicated quite definitely that he is opposed to the payment of interest.

Last year's trade between British Columbia and Alberta totalled more than $25 millions, of which Alberta contributed $15 millions, mostly in the form of agricultural produce. Most of British Columbia's sales to Alberta are agricultural too—chiefly fruit from the Okanagan.

Freight Rates

One of the problems facing expansion of Alberta-B. C. trade is freight rates, according to Alberta spokesmen. The Albertans claim that they suffer more than the people of any other province as a result of inequalities. They say that Alberta is at the "apex" of the freight rate structure and that it cost only slightly more to haul from Vancouver to Winnipeg than from Vancouver to Calgary despite the fact that the latter is much farther.

Representatives of the two provinces discussed the future of the Peace River as a farming community and the need for transportation there. It was recalled that the Peace River block had been promised a direct rail route when its production of grain attained 10 million bushels. Now the production was more than 25 millions, but the rail link was still missing.

Erieau To Get Shipbuilding

From Our Own Correspondent

WINDSOR — Establishment at nearby Erieau of the Erieau Drydock & Shipbuilding Co. for the construction of steel fishing tugs has been announced. The company plans to build a drydock and machine shop and to erect a refrigeration plant for the catch of fishermen in the Erieau district.

Herbert and Dexter Goodison, operators of Goodison Fisheries, with James Cunningham and Edward Carpenter, formerly connected with the Port Dover shipyards, have formed the new company.

Dexter Goodison states contracts had been signed for the construction of three steel fishing tugs. Work will be begun, he said, as soon as it is possible to obtain the necessary materials. Other contracts are pending. The company is expected to provide winter employment for fishermen.

Erieau depends upon its fishing industry and its coalyards where coal is stockpiled for distribution by rail in this country after being brought by boat across Lake Erie from the United States.

Hunt's Sales Gain 20%

A gain of 20% in sales of Hunt's Ltd. for the year to date is reported over last year. This increase was shared by all branches of the company's activities, with the greatest increase being shown in bread sales.

The restaurant end of the business also showed gains, and the candy sales to the extent allowed by the October increase in sugar rations from 70% to 80% of 1941 consumption. The amount of candy made does not nearly fill the demand. The company is not confining its business to its own stores but continues to supply wholesale outlets on the basis of 70% of 1941 deliveries, company officials state.

Since 1938 Hunt's had been in a process of reorganization of its business which was interrupted by the war. Changes consisted mainly in separating the restaurant and lunch counter business from the bakery and candy sale department. Increased sales have resulted in all cases where this changeover was effected, it is claimed.

Being rated as a non-essential industry, the company, in common with nearly everyone in such businesses, suffers from a continuing shortage of labor.

The Wawanesa
Mutual Insurance Company
—ORGANIZED IN 1896—

Admitted Assets .. $3,819,972.11
Surplus 2,014,637.07
Dom. Govt. Deposit 1,939,324.33

— Write for Financial Statement —

Head Office, WAWANESA, Man.
Eastern Office: TORONTO, Ont.

Branches at Vancouver, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg and Montreal.

2,000 Agents Across Canada.

Dominion Appraisal Company Limited

The personnel of this organization represents many years of experience and knowledge as professional consultants in all types of appraisal services.

HEAD OFFICE
137 Wellington St. West
TORONTO Elgin 5928
MONTREAL
University Tower Building.

FIDELITY
Insurance Company
of Canada
TORONTO

McQuaig Red Lake Gold Mines has called a shareholders' meeting for Dec. 14 and change of management is reported a possibility. Liquid assets are reported approximately $35,000. Shareholders include 20,000 shares of McKenzie Red Lake Gold Mines.

Certificate No. C860 has been issued by the Department of Insurance, Ottawa, authorising the British Crown Assurance Corporation Limited to transact

WATER DAMAGE INSURANCE

limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company,

in addition to the other classes for which it is also licensed.

Certificate No. C861 has been issued by the Department of Insurance, Ottawa, authorising Eagle Star Insurance Company Limited to transact

WATER DAMAGE INSURANCE

limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company,

in addition to the other classes for which it is also licensed.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Security Insurance Co. of New Haven has received Certificate of Registry No. C. 889, authorizing it to transact in Canada, the business of water damage insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company, in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

JOHN J. KILGOUR,
Manager for Canada.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the American Insurance Co. has received Certificate of Registry No. C. 902, authorizing it to transact in Canada, the business of water damage insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company, in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

JOHN J. KILGOUR,
Manager for Canada.

The British Empire Assurance Company

NOTICE is hereby given that The British Empire Assurance Company has received Certificate of Registry authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Water Damage Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of Fire Insurance of the Company, in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

DATED at Toronto this 29th day of November, 1943.

C. R. MORROW,
Secretary.

The North River Insurance Company

NOTICE is hereby given that The North River Insurance Company has received Certificate of Registry authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Water Damage Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of Fire Insurance of the Company, in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

DATED at Toronto, this 29th day of November, 1943.

K. THOM,
Chief Agent.

HOME ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF CANADA
Head Office:
Lancaster Bldg., Calgary
FIRE, AUTOMOBILE, HEALTH & ACCIDENT INSURANCE
Application for Agencies Invited.

Favor Assigned Risk Car Cover

Insurance Superintendents Approve Introduction Into Canada

By DONALD G. MACLEAN

Approval by the association of provincial superintendents of insurance of the assigned risk automobile insurance plan for Canada indicates that ultimately the plan in more or less modified form will be adopted in practically all Canadian provinces. Already a draft plan for British Columbia has been approved by a committee of the All Canada Insurance Federation and while, it is understood, it is not yet in final form, it is expected that once it goes into effect it probably will be used as a model in other parts of Canada.

Originated in U. S.

The assigned risk plan originated in New Hampshire and has since spread, with modifications, through a number of the United States. Briefly, as it is in effect in New York State, it is a plan whereby a motorist who has been required to give proof of financial responsibility and has difficulty locating an insurance company to accept the risk may get insurance.

Under a purely voluntary arrangement by companies which enter into the plan he may apply to a central office to have his risk covered by some other company. The central office then assigns the risk to one of the signatories to the plan, which, if the risk is not excluded by the general regulations, must take it up and issue the necessary policy and certificate of financial responsibility.

How It Works

The way it works is like this. Suppose a man has had two or three accident claims and is not regarded as a good risk by his company. They may refuse to renew his policy and he may have difficulty getting insurance elsewhere. If he is required to give proof of financial responsibility he would not be able to get his driver's license renewed. In such a case, under the assigned risk plan, he would apply to the central office set up by the companies that are co-operating in the plan and the central office would assign the risk to one of the members. The motorist might have to pay a higher rate than normal, but he would be able to get insurance.

The system is entirely voluntary as far as the insurance companies are concerned. If a company does not want to go into the plan, there is no compulsion to do so. But by the companies uniting in this way, making it possible for one central office to assign the risk, poor risks can be distributed around and the probability of any one insurance company being stuck with too many bad risks is lessened.

Who is Eligible

Under the B. C. draft plan a person to be eligible for assigned risk insurance must comply with such requirements as the following:

1. Show at least three refusals in writing within 60 days of his risk by companies subscribing to the plan;

2. Not have been convicted, within three years preceding application, more than once of any one, or once each of two or more of the following offenses: Driving when drunk or under influence of drugs; driving to the "common danger" and causing more than $25 injury to person or property; exceeding the speed limit and as a result causing more than $25 injury to person or property; failing to stop and report an accident; operating a motor vehicle without a license; or of a number of other similar offenses.

Want Scope Enlarged

At the conference of superintendents of insurance in Regina recently it was suggested that the plan should be broadened to include people not required to give proof of financial responsibility. This, it is understood, has been opposed by some insurance men. It is claimed that unless the motorist has been required to give proof of financial responsibility there is no hardship on him, as even if he is unable to obtain insurance he is still able to drive his car.

Under the Ontario Highway Act, a motorist involved in an accident causing property damage of $100 or more or resulting in death or injury to any person may be required to give proof of financial responsibility or have his license cancelled until he does.

The suggestion of the insurance superintendents, it is believed by some, might extend the rights of the assigned risk plan to all sorts of undesirable risks. Meanwhile it is expected the plan in some form will eventually be adopted by most of the provinces.

Insurance Firms Registering To Write Water Damage Cover

Following the decision of the fire insurance companies, both board and non-board, to add water damage cover to the protection given by the supplemental contract on their fire insurance policies, many companies have been taking out a license from the Dominion Government to write water damage insurance.

The protection given by both board and non-board, or independent, companies is identical in both cases having a deductible feature requiring the property owner to pay the first $15 of damage. The clause giving the additional protection provides indemnity against:

"Water escape from plumbing or heating equipment of the building or from outside water mains; and the melting of ice or snow on the roof. The first $15 of any loss or damage to the property insured under each item of the policy is excluded."

No extra premium is charged for the additional protection, which follows the practice of broadening insurance coverages, giving the insuring public added protection against common hazards.

So far, it is understood, claims under this extension have been light but the winter with its snow and ice is regarded as the season when they may be heaviest.

Unemployment Insurance Fund $157 Millions on Oct. 31

Credit balances in the Unemployment Insurance Fund on Oct. 31 this year totalled $157 millions, according to a statement just issued by the Unemployment Insurance Commission at Ottawa.

Gross revenue to date, plus interest earned, amounted to $158.2 millions. Of this $128.5 millions had been contributed by employers and employees through the purchase of stamps and by direct payments; $25.7 millions had been paid by the Dominion Government as its share under the statute and $3.9 millions represented interest earned by the fund.

Benefits paid out since Jan. 1942, when payments from the fund started aggregate $1.2 millions. Benefits paid out in October were $23,989 compared with $195,190 in March this year, the peak month to date.

The Unemployment Insurance fund came into existence July 1, 1941, when the first employer and employee contributions were required under the act.

Great Lakes Power Co. has given notice that the trustee has drawn by lot, $20,000 principal amount of 5% general mortgage bonds due June 1, 1957, for redemption on Feb. 4, 1944. Payment will be at 103.89 and accrued interest. The redemption is being made out of sinking fund in accordance with the terms of the trust deed.

Insurance Notes

V. R. Willemson, president of Sterling Offices of Canada, Ltd., who recently returned to Toronto from a trip to Mexico, Central America and Colombia reports the reinsurance business of Sterling Offices increasing in those countries and the insurance industry passing through a favorable economic cycle. The Latin-American department is managed by A. E. Bates, New York.

• • •

Fires in Nova Scotia in the third quarter of 1943 were 39 fewer and the property loss $274,044 less than in the same period of 1942, according to the provincial fire marshal's report. Total number of fires was 269 and total property loss $382,340.

Salesmen Hold "Mailvention"

Confederation Life Device Offsets Lack of Company Meetings

Because war has necessitated postponing conventions of life insurance company salesmen, the Confederation Life Association has conducted recently what it calls a "Mailvention" to enable company representatives to exchange sales ideas.

The mailvention is really a convention held by mail. It is divided into four sessions, composed of a portfolio of selected sales ideas, working methods and essential information gathered from the company's field force all over the world. They are condensed, edited and then redistributed over a four-day period.

First Section and Cover

The first day of the mailvention, company representatives received a cover for the portfolio and the first section. This section, for example, contains over 20 short signed messages from field men all over the company's territory discussing, "Why I am Glad I am a Life Insurance Representative"; "Things I am Doing Today That I did not do two Years Ago"; "Prospecting 1943 Style"; "Methods of Pre-approach."

The second section dealt with such topics as "Sales Ideas," "Simple Programing," and human interest stories. Topics of the third section included "Selling to Women," "Business Insurance," etc. While the fourth covered more general topics such as "Lessons Taught by Wartime Conditions," etc.

In the foreword President C. S. Macdonald states that in April this year the company passed the half billion mark of insurance in force, and at the time of the mailvention had $515 millions of insurance in force. New business paid for and revived last year amounted to over $63 millions, the largest in the company's history, Mr. Macdonald states, except for the two years, 1929 and 1930. Ordinary business this year, he says, is about 5% ahead of last year on the same date.

National Retailers Mutual Insurance Company

NOTICE is hereby given that the National Retailers Mutual Insurance Company has received Certificate of Registry authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Water Damage Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of Fire Insurance of the Company, in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

DATED at Toronto, this 6th day of December, 1943.

VANCE C. SMITH,
Chief Agent.

Notice is hereby given that the Glens Falls Insurance Company has received Certificate of Registry No. C880, authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Water Damage Insurance, in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

GEO. B. KENNEY,
Manager for Canada.

The Imperial Guarantee & Accident Insurance Company of Canada

NOTICE is hereby given that The Imperial Guarantee & Accident Insurance Company of Canada has received Certificate of Registry authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Water Damage Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of Fire Insurance of the Company, in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

DATED at Toronto, this 29th day of November, 1943.

C. R. MORROW,
Secretary.

Steel Use in Building Depends on Licensing

New Order May Not Result in Rapid Change Although Industry Expects to Benefit From Relaxation of Controls

Construction will benefit, though slowly, from current improvement in the steel supply position and recent cutting of red tape.

Steel control changes announced last week will, so far as construction is concerned, make restrictions fewer and simpler but not immediately much lighter, steel fabricators for building tell The Financial Post.

Most of them have on hand sufficient plates and shapes for any anticipated degree of increased demand. They think, however, that gain in use of building steel will be moderate and that it will be governed not so much by mill deliveries and fabricated stocks as by continued restriction on building projects themselves.

It is pointed out that larger supplies of plates and shapes, bars and mesh are turned into steel and concrete structures, sash and fire escape, only as fast as permitted by the office of Construction Controller John Schofield at Ottawa, the policy of which is a question of the hour in the industry.

Munitions Minister Howe, in a statement timed with the steel announcement, said shortages of "other critical materials" and of manpower made it necessary to continue "very careful scrutiny" of every application for a construction project license.

Away From Substitutes

But the steel control change, whatever greater effect it may have on building in the new year, already is seen as stimulating the forwarding of license applications and in some cases as shifting emphasis in planning from substitute materials back to steel.

For other industries the announcement may represent a more real and immediate relaxation of control; larger stocks of baby carriages, kitchen utensils, office equipment, nails, fences and farm equipment are expected to appear soon.

Understanding in the steel trade is that one of steel control's key engineers has been shifted to the construction control office to examine data on steel specifications which now must be submitted, along with more plumbing and other detail than before, when making license applications. Thus controls affecting construction materials tend to become centred in the construction license office.

Last week's action rescinded the year-old Steel Control Order 7A, "Specified Steel Products for Structural Purposes," and inaugurated Steel Control Order 7B and Metals Co-ordination Order A-976 issued jointly effective Nov. 29.

Control officials stated their effect would be to permit wider use of any plain or fabricated steel plate ⅛ in. or thicker (thinner plate is still scarce and not affected by the change), any steel shape or bar, any steel rail or steel wire reinforcing mesh, and expanded ferrous metal reinforcing mesh 16-gauge or heavier. These, it was announced, might be used despite earlier WPTB prohibition or limitation, in designated products.

Canada Produces Rape Seed as New Venture

Commercial production of Argentine rape seed in Canada this year was a new venture. Seed was distributed in five provinces, chiefly in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and a crop of 3.4 million lb. is estimated on 4,051 acres. Yields per acre were very high in Manitoba, but only slightly above average in the other provinces. The provincial distribution of the crop was as follows:

	Acreage acres	Yield lbs.	Production 000 lbs.
Manitoba	1,500	1,200	1,800
Saskatchewan	1,700	605	1,028
Alberta	22	700	15
Ontario	821	700	575
Quebec	8	600	5
Total	4,051	845	3,423

Algoma Steel Corp. advises that it has instructed its registrars to cancel certificates covering 470 shares of preferred stock which have been redeemed. This reduces the outstanding preferred stock to $1.9 million (19,350 shares). In the first seven months of the fiscal period which began May 1, 1943, the company has cancelled 1,445 shares compared with 160 in the entire previous fiscal year.

"Here's our wartime plan of finance"

"ACTUALLY, we're not doing too badly today. We've cut our spending to essentials only—and I really mean 'essentials'.

"We're buying War Savings Certificates and Victory Bonds. Some of these we're going to use after the war to get things we're doing without now.

"We're buying more life insurance because our bonds and other savings wouldn't keep the family very long if I should die.

"For less than $100 a year I'm buying another $10,000 life insurance. The second year it will not likely cost me more than $80."

This is the London Life Earning Power Series 15 Year Term policy. Premium for $10,000, age 30, is $96.50, other ages in proportion. (First year dividend, 1943 scale, $20.20.) For lifetime protection, this policy may be changed to a permanent plan any time within ten years.

If interested in rounding out your financial program along these lines, see a London Life representative.

London Life Insurance Company
Head Office - London, Canada

ANOTHER wartime Christmas and the labour shortage still acute. That means a limited supply of Simon's Havana Cigars. Though the quantity is limited the same high quality is maintained.

Simon's Havana Cigars
La Florena
All Havana · Cuban Style
Pandora
CIGARS
MAKERS OF FINE CIGARS SINCE 1875

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HAMILTON, LONDON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, SARNIA, CHATHAM, OWEN SOUND

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THE MONARCH LIFE
Assurance Company
A PROGRESSIVE CANADIAN COMPANY

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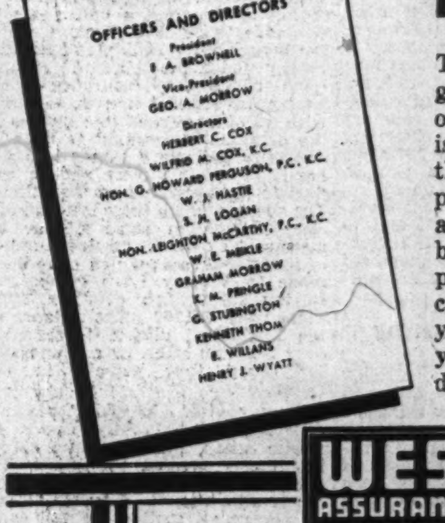
AT THE FOOT OF MONT TREMBLANT

in Canada's leading ski center . . . Near overhead chair ski-tow*. . . long downhill runs . . . gentle practice slopes . . . modern accommodation . . . famous for French cuisine . . . 3½ hours from Montreal. Write bklt. and Rates Mont Tremblant, P.Q., Canada.



FIRE!

The cry of fire always gives one a chill — often of terror. This is particularly true in the case of one whose property is threatened and not fully covered by insurance based on present replacement costs. What would your feelings be if your property were damaged by fire?

WESTERN
ASSURANCE COMPANY
TORONTO · CANADA

WAR has meant added duties for Canada's Chartered Banks, too

Over and above their regular peacetime services, the banks have assumed many additional responsibilities of both a banking and non-banking nature since the outbreak of war.

They cooperate in the sale of Victory Bonds, arrange bond deliveries and the deposit of bond interest to the owner's account. In the field of wartime rationing, they act as agents for the Wartime Prices and Trade Board in the conduct of "Ration Coupon Banking," assuming the tremendous task of handling, verifying and accounting for used coupons; and they also act as paying agents of the government organization handling subsidies to milk distributors. They cash hundreds of thousands of government payroll cheques. And they act as agents of the Foreign Exchange Control Board, handling the intricate technique of export and import transactions.

These extra duties and many others have placed a severe strain on bank staffs, in view of the enlistment of a large proportion of experienced personnel. Thousands of women have helped to meet the emergency and deserve the highest praise for the loyalty and skill they have shown in handling the record volume of work created by Canada's tremendous war program.

The banks' nation-wide facilities, manned by more than 30,000 trained workers, have been extensively used by the Government as a ready-made means of handling many special wartime tasks.

THE CHARTERED BANKS OF CANADA

Bankers On Transition From War To Peace

Vital National Problems Discussed by Bank of Montreal President

George W. Spinney Gives "the Frank and Considered Opinion of a Banker" on Nationalization of Banking

126th ANNUAL MEETING

Strongly Emphasizes Value of Victory Bonds Both During War and After

Problems of vital interest to Canadians in the transition from war to peace were discussed at the 126th annual meeting of Bank of Montreal shareholders yesterday by George W. Spinney, C.M.G., president of the institution. Among the subjects he dealt with were nationalization of banking on which he gave what he described as "the frank and considered opinion of a banker," the value of Victory Bonds in the war and after, and the need for a healthy, vigorous and flexible economy in attaining a high and increasing productivity essential for full employment and decent living standards.

Following a presentation of the profit and loss statement of the bank, as already published, Mr. Spinney spoke as follows:

"On the battle lines throughout the world, the past year has given us much cause for profound thankfulness. On the home front too the year has been one of achievement. But I think that any realistic view of the local scene must lead to the conclusion that the threat of inflation with all its attendant dislocation and hardship has in no way diminished in the past twelve months but has, if anything, increased. Moreover I do not think it too much to say that by reason of the very successes of the Allied Forces, we in Canada are peculiarly vulnerable to the dangers of complacency with a consequent relaxation of our energies at a time when our full efforts should be sustained. In brief, I think we have a situation in which it is necessary for Canadians to draw upon their reserves of sound common sense and their capacity for clear thinking and self-discipline. For it is at a time such as the present that these qualities, displayed by those at home, can have a telling effect on the duration of the struggle and on our ultimate ability to meet and to solve the problems of transition from war to peace.

"Much has been said, and rightly so, concerning the spectacular wartime achievements of Canadian industry—achievements which would not have been possible but for the co-operation and untiring efforts of millions of Canadian workers who have brought to the task of war production the fullest measure of their energies and skill. I should also like to pay tribute to those responsible for no less remarkable accomplishments in two other fields—agriculture and transportation. At no time in the war has food occupied so vitally important a place in the armoury of the United Nations as it does at present. The manner in which Canadian farmers have met, and are continuing to meet, the challenge of vastly increased demands upon them, under extreme handicaps of shortage of help and scarcity of machinery, is deserving of the praise and gratitude of the entire nation. I should like also to say a word concerning the services rendered by our two great railroad systems. Despite scarcity of equipment and manpower, the railways are handling freight and passenger traffic in all-time record volume. The performance of such a task, under trying conditions of operation, and with relatively little inconvenience to shippers of freight and to the travelling public, is an accomplishment of which the management and operating personnel of the railway systems may well be proud.

THE WARTIME WORK OF THE BANK

"I think it would be quite in order for me now to draw attention to the manner in which your Bank has endeavoured in a spirit of service to meet the changing needs of a nation at war. There has been little change in the volume of loans of both commercial and financial character, but in other directions the work has vastly expanded. Transactions in cheques and deposits. Victory Bonds and relative coupons, pouring through our hands, have been immeasurably heavier than before the war. Our safekeeping facilities have been under a severe strain. We have already opened thousands of ration coupon accounts and handled coupons running literally into hundreds of millions. The ramifications of Foreign Exchange control also have added to our responsibilities. It has been necessary to cope with these situations with a staff which, by reason of heavy enlistments, is seriously depleted in its experienced ranks. Of their diligence and loyalty the General Manager will have something to say later on in this meeting.

"In the year just closed, our acquisitions of Government securities were on a reduced scale as compared with the preceding year, notwithstanding a substantial increase in the Government debt. You will, I am sure, appreciate my point when I say this is a development we welcome, since it is a direct reflection of the national effort to control inflation by financing the war to the greatest possible extent by taxation and the sale of bonds to individuals and other non-bank investors. While the continued purchase of short term Government securities is a wartime duty which the Bank is glad to assume to the extent required, we are at one with the Minister of Finance in his desire to see that the necessity for this expansionary type of financing is kept to the practical minimum.

"Nor has our attitude in this regard been merely one of passive agreement. For our whole organization has focussed very special attention upon the matter of aiding in the sale of Victory Bonds and War Savings Certificates. I am proud of our record in these great national undertakings. By written word and oral persuasion we have done everything within our power to encourage depositors in this Bank to use their funds to the utmost limit of their ability in the purchase of Government securities and to pledge their incomes to the same end. But that is not all. We have established low rates and special arrangements designed to direct these securities into our hands for safekeeping. The significance of this service goes beyond the elimination of the obvious risks in keeping securities in one's own home, for we know from experience that the investor who lodges his bonds at the bank for safe-keeping is thereby helped and encouraged to perpetuate his savings.

GEORGE W. SPINNEY, C.M.G.
President

VICTORY BONDS IN THE WAR AND AFTER

"You probably have read public statements recently that would imply that the banks and other large institutions have an interest in depriving the individual of his Victory Bonds in accordance with some deep-laid and sinister scheme of concentration of weath. Such statements, it seems to me, cannot be the result of a thoroughly informed and unbiased appraisal of the facts. First hand knowledge enables me to speak on this point with some authority. As Dominion Chairman of our Victory Loan organization for a period of two and a half years, I was able to observe at close range the thoughtful planning and tireless energy which the Banks, Trust and Loan companies, Insurance companies, Investment houses, together with all other responsible groups in the community, brought to bear in distributing Victory Bonds into the hands of small buyers and in endeavouring to have them kept there. The success which these efforts have attained can in some degree be measured by the increasing number of individual sales which have been made in Victory Loan campaigns. In the First Loan of June, 1941, there were 968,259 subscriptions. In the Loan just closed, there were over 3,000,000 sales, or say one sale for every four persons in the Dominion.

"In my view the widest possible distribution of Victory Bonds in public hands, apart from its necessity under present conditions, has tremendous post-war significance. For if the national debt is distributed among all sections of the community, the processes of repayment will be eased and facilitated. Moreover, the reserve of purchasing power, built up to-day by hundreds of thousands of Canadians through the purchase of Victory Bonds, can play a very real and important part in stabilizing the post-war economy and maintaining employment.

"I know there have been some fears expressed that there will be a rush on the part of individuals to cash their bonds at the end of the war and that the impact of this spending power on goods, which for some time will be limited in supply, will give rise to an even greater danger of inflation than now exists. This is a possibility I am not inclined to accept without reservation, for the desire to save and to provide for the future is a basic human instinct, and a habit which quickly takes root. It is true that in the pre-war years many people were either denied the opportunity, or lost the habit, of saving. During the war, saving has again become possible, and is now not only considered respectable but has been elevated to the position of a patriotic duty. Many people are enjoying for the first time the feeling of independence which only a reserve of savings can bring. I suggest that the will to save can, in large measure, be projected into the post-war years if Canadians see to it that the act of saving continues to be respectable and that the savings of the individual will be respected.

GOVERNMENT DEBT, INTEREST RATES, TAXES

"There is one aspect of the Government debt, relating to the earning power of the Bank, upon which I would like to comment. We have for some years been operating under a condition of low interest rates. It is common knowledge that governmental policy has been in this direction — in peace-time years with a view to stimulating business recovery and expansion, and since the war for the purpose of keeping down the carrying charges on the debt to the lowest possible figure. This is a situation which has also had its parallel in Great Britain, the United States and elsewhere. An inevitable consequence is of course that those who are in any way in receipt of interest incomes find them lower than they were in earlier years.

"This has been clearly reflected in the interest return on savings deposits. The present rate of 1½% may appear low in comparison with the 3% rate which was paid for about thirty years prior to May 1st, 1933. But the reductions which have taken place since that date have been a direct consequence, firstly, of the decline in the interest return on active assets, securities and loans alike, and secondly, of the increasing proportion of total assets represented by securities which, for reasons of liquidity, must be of short term and on which the interest rate is therefore very low. For example, our year-end Balance Sheet shows total security holdings of $799,847,920.35. Within this amount there are $18,011,000 Dominion and Provincial Treasury Bills on which the average yield is about 1.5%, and $212,720,000 Deposit Certificates, Dominion of Canada six months' obligations, on which the yield is ¾ of 1%. Our entire security portfolio yields us slightly over 1½%. It is to be noted that all these figures I have given represent gross interest return and do not take into consideration operating expenses and taxes properly applicable thereto.

"The depositor is, of course, by no means the only person affected by this situation. It is true that the savings depositor's interest rate has been cut in half as compared with the rate prevailing before 1933; but for every dollar of dividend which our shareholders received in 1930 they received to-day something less than 43 cents. I might add that for every dollar of Dominion and Provincial Government taxes which we paid in 1930, our payments to-day amount to nearly $4.00. I do not make this reference to taxes in any spirit of complaint, but simply that you may have the complete picture before you.

THE INDIVIDUAL AND GOVERNMENTAL CONTROL

"At this point I think it would be quite in order to make some reference to the much discussed subject of nationalization of banking. For it seems to me that the frank and considered opinion of a banker, who like most other Canadian bankers has come up 'the hard way,' is at least as worthy of a hearing as the views of ardent exponents of theories of state ownership. Let me say, therefore, as a banker, and as a Canadian who has the interests of his country at heart, that I am at a loss to understand what good object nationalization of banking would achieve. Indeed I am convinced that such a move would be productive of consequences gravely detrimental to the community at large.

"To be more specific, I cannot see that under nationalization the many and varied banking services on which the entire business and commercial organization depends, and which everyone is inclined to take for granted, would be performed with greater efficiency and despatch than they are now. I find it difficult to believe that the individual in his dealings with a Government-owned Bank would have a greater assurance of privacy or personal attention to his particular problems than he has at present. May I say too that I can find no need for nationalization in order to place the nation's supply of money under governmental regulation, since the regulation of the money supply is a function already performed by the Government-owned central bank.

"Our position to-day is that there are ten banks actively competing with each other for business; and I can assure you that this competition is real and intensive. Under these circumstances if an individual has reason to believe that he is not being adequately served or that his proposals have not received due consideration by any one bank, there is nothing to prevent him from going to another. I think it is safe to say that under our competitive system a refusal of business by several banks would probably be sufficient evidence that the proposal was not one which, by any stretch of the imagination, could conform to good banking principles.

"The alternative which the proponents of nationalization offer in exchange for the present system of competitive banking is a banking monopoly under governmental control. Under such circumstances once the borrowing requirements of a customer were denied, for any reason whatever, he would have no recourse except through the channels of special pleading or political influence.

"One of the most prominent proponents of nationalized banking recently stated, as one of the points in its favour, that control of finance is a most essential step to control of the whole economy. With the truth of this statement as applied to nationalization of the banks I would most definitely agree. Set up a government monopoly of banking in Canada and the socialization of the rest of the economy would scarcely be more than a 'mopping-up operation.' For if a governmental bureau becomes the only source of day-to-day credit accommodation for Canadian industry and agriculture, the Canadian economy will have already lost its independence regardless of the extent to which any field of endeavour may continue to retain the outward appearance of free enterprise. This, I suggest, is a point that employees, as well as owners and management, may ponder. For if the Government, directly or indirectly, is to attain control of the entire productive facilities of the country, such an important element in production as labour cannot possibly hope that the vast regimentation involved would apply to everyone else and pass the workingman by.

"In its primary aspects the matter of nationalized banking is one of monopoly versus competition in the field of credit; and even within these limits it concerns everyone owning or dependent upon a Canadian enterprise that may have need of day-to-day or seasonal credit accommodation. In its broader implications the issue is that of individual liberty of action as opposed to the concept of a central Government supreme not only in the field of legislative powers and responsibilities, but in the spheres of business, industry and finance as well. This would inevitably mean the domination by the central authority of all bodies whether public or private which must have recourse to credit facilities.

THE BANK IN THE POST-WAR YEARS

"For 126 years this Bank has played an important part in the commercial and industrial development of the Dominion. In all that time our facilities have been freely available to the Canadian people in the exercise of banking functions, conducted in all their aspects, without bias or political prejudice, and in accordance with principles which experience has proven to be sound. In this, we have I think played a not unfitting part as the oldest representative of the Canadian banking system. Long traditions of soundness, sane and experienced management, fair and confidential dealing; plus the competitive spur to progressive outlook and efficiency, have all combined to build this system that is serving the public well. I am confident that your Bank is well equipped to do its important part towards meeting the problems and opportunities of the post-war years in a continued spirit of enterprise and helpfulness to the whole community."

CALLS FOR CLEAR THINKING ON POST-WAR PLANNING

"Underlying all the talking and thinking about post-war planning which we hear so much of to-day is the determination that out of this war there must come a better Canada; and that those who have fought and worked for victory must be assured of an opportunity as free and independent citizens to obtain and enjoy for themselves and their children the material benefits of the freedom they have helped to defend. No one will deny that in the accomplishment of these purposes there will be a place for governmental measures wisely conceived and administered. But I suggest that the real basis for full employment and decent living standards is a high and increasing productivity that will be possible only in a healthy, vigorous and flexible economy. We shall be in great need of initiative, imagination and inventive genius. And as we value our political freedom and our economic future, we must guard against the doctrine that the way to achieve the post-war objectives we seek is to confine the Canadian economy within the strait-jacket of governmental regulation, ownership and control. Such a doctrine ignores political and economic realities as well as some of the persistent frailties of human nature, and rests upon the assumption that government ownership and control are inherently 'right' and individual ownership and enterprise inherently 'wrong.' My hope would be that Canadians will never, through indifference or lack of clear thinking, acquiesce in the creation of an economic order in which enterprise and initiative, and the spur of competition, are regarded as of little value and low reputation..

"The whole subject is one of vital national importance and I am confident that you, as proprietors of the Bank, would feel that it would have been remiss on my part if at the proper time and place, I had failed to state my views. This seems to me to be a proper time and a proper place."

—George W. Spinney at Bank of Montreal Annual Meeting.

Strong Financial Statement Showing Record Resources Presented by B. C. Gardner, General Manager

BANK SERVING 1,200,000 CUSTOMERS

Staff Now 58% Women — Relieving Many Men for Military Duty

With resources at the highest figure in the bank's history, the financial statement presented to Bank of Montreal shareholders yesterday by B. C. Gardner, general manager, reflected unprecedented strength and indicated the extent to which the institution was participating in the nation's war effort.

In submitting the 126th annual statement of the bank, Mr. Gardner commented briefly as follows:

"Our total assets now aggregate $1,313,065,000 as compared with $1,175,319,000 a year ago. Quick assets aggregate $1,036,610,000, or 83.81% of all liabilities to the public.

"Notes of and deposits with the Bank of Canada amount to $119,856,000 representing approximately 11.39% of all deposit liabilities in Canadian dollars.

"Investments, not exceeding market value, carried at $799,848,000 show an increase during the year of $115,701,000. This increase was mainly in our holdings of Dominion of Canada Deposit Certificates and other short-term obligations of the Dominion Government. Our holdings of Provincial and Municipal securities show some further contraction reflecting the lower borrowing requirements of these bodies.

"Current Loans and Discounts are little changed from the previous year-end figures. Our Commercial Loans continue to reflect the reduction in inventories, the shortening of credit terms, the reduced activities of companies engaged in the financing of durable consumer goods, such as motor cars, the inactivity of financial markets, and the reduction of private debt.

"In valuing our assets, ample provision has been made for all bad and doubtful debts and for depreciation of securities.

BANK SERVICES

"The services of the Bank have been maintained at a high level of efficiency in spite of the greatly increased volume of routine resulting from wartime conditions. The rise in bank deposits has been accompanied by a growth in the number of Current and Savings Accounts and we now provide banking facilities for about 1,200,000 customers under these headings. This increase has been accompanied by an even greater growth in the volume of transactions handled at our branches.

"In the loaning field the Bank has supplied with Government co-operation, the necessary funds to finance operations of a character that would normally hardly qualify for banking assistance.

"In all of these operations we have little or no criticism from those who use our services and I should like to pay a tribute to our customers and to the public generally for their cheerful co-operation in these difficult times.

B. C. GARDNER
General Manager

BUSINESS ACTIVITY

"The volume of Canadian business activity reached new peaks in the twelve months just closed. During the past five or six months, however, production has remained steady at a high level and it seems reasonable to expect that the index of general business in Canada will not show any sharp increase in the immediate future. Basically, this reflects the fact that we have reached for all practical purposes, a condition of full employment of human and material resources. This does not mean that more intensive use of existing resources could not result in some additions to our aggregate output. It does, however, suggest that for the duration of the war at least, any very marked advance in one branch of industrial production is likely to be at the expense of some other department of the economy. Already lack of manpower has affected the output of Canadian industries, such as gold mining, lumbering and newsprint.

"The period of huge additions to wartime manufacturing plants appears to be past, with consequent reduction in the level of construction activity and the use of construction materials. On the other hand, the demand for raw materials for the new productive facilities brought into being has increased. Moreover, as the war progresses it brings changes in the requirements of the fighting forces which necessitate re-adjustment in the employment of our industrial facilities.

"With production and employment at a high level, retail trade has been very active but some signs of a moderate tapering off are in evidence. This is in part a consequence of curtailed inventories of consumers' goods, particularly in the durable goods categories, and is also the result of restraining influences of taxation and the voluntary savings effort undertaken by the Canadian people.

STAFF

"Of our male staff, 62% of those of military age have volunteered for and are now on active service. This total includes a large number not subject to military call-up because of their marital status, while a number of others have volunteered but have been unable to qualify on medical grounds. In August, 1939, 64% of our staff were officers, 30% stenographers and women clerks and 6% messengers. To-day the figures are 37% officers, 58% stenographers and women clerks and 5% messengers. I think you will agree that this is an important change in the composition of our staff.

"We have been asked for and have loaned additional officers to the Government and we are glad to know they are acquitting themselves well in their new duties.

"It is a source of keen satisfaction to us that a number of our men now serving their King and Country have won distinction and decorations on the field of battle. Ten members of our staff are listed as prisoners of war and ten are reported as missing. Our thoughts are with their relatives and friends and it is our earnest hope that the day is not far distant when they will be returned safely to their families. I have to record with deep regret that thirty-six of our men have paid the supreme sacrifice. Their memory will enrich the traditions of our service and our deepest sympathy goes out to their relatives and friends.

"I should mention that already we have given a great deal of thought and study to the question of reabsorbing our men now on Military Service and plans have been prepared to enable us to fit them into their rightful places in our organization when they return. It is our expectation that because of the duration of hostilities and their long absence from civillian life, members of our staff on active service may require assistance in re-establishing themselves in civilian life and we are, therefore, prepared to provide financial help where the need is clearly indicated. They may be assured of a warm welcome back to our service."

STAFF UNDER HEAVY WARTIME PRESSURE

"By all standards the past year has not been an easy one for the Staff, who have worked long hours and have performed their many and varied duties with courtesy, efficiency and despatch. I cannot speak too highly of their loyal services. The increased volume of routine plus special wartime duties have entailed many extra hours of work. Especially are we mindful of the heavy pressure upon our Managers, Accountants and other senior officers who have had to train inexperienced employees in the handling of relatively senior posts, very often on short notice. We have been impressed with the way in which our women clerks, both permanent and temporary, have risen to the occasion. They are doing splendid work and, without them, either we could not have carried on our full banking services or we would have been forced to ask for the deferment from military duty of some of our experienced personnel."

—B. C. Gardner at Bank of Montreal Annual Meeting

Construction of New Toronto Building To Be Proceeded With At End of War

"We have recently made a survey of the conditions of our premises from which it is clear that at the end of hostilities work which is now deferred under wartime regulations will have to be done. This work, combined with the erection of our proposed new buildings to house our Toronto business, will help to take up labour released from other activities during the transitional period at the end of the war."

—B. C. Gardner at Bank of Montreal Annual Meeting

Int. Milling Lists Stocks

New 4% cumulative, redeemable sinking fund Series "A" first preferred stock of International Milling Co. was last week posted for trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange. This action follows acceptance by shareholders of the plan for reorganization whereby the old 5% original series first preferred shares are being exchanged for the new issue on the basis of 1 1/20 new shares for one old.

The 5% issue will be held on the trading list for the time being, it is stated. The ticker abbreviation for the 4% stock will be IGpr 4%, and for the 5%, IGpr. It is the opinion of the Commissioner of Income Tax for Canada that the exchange will be free from Dominion income taxes, and from U. S. taxes with the possible exception of cash paid for fractional shares.

MANUFACTURED MILK

The total quantity of whole milk products and by-products manufactured during the 10 months ended Oct. 31 was 236,443,974 lb., compared with 235,771,020 lb. in the corresponding period of 1942.

UNRRA Supply Body Gets Big Job Under Way

Canada's L. B. Pearson Heads Committee Whose Task is Directing and Advising on Relief Goods For War-torn World

First meeting of UNRRA's Committee on Supplies is called for Dec. 10 at Washington.

Temporarily, L. B. Pearson, Canada's delegate to UNRRA, has been appointed to take Canada's chairmanship. Later it is expected that some outstanding Canadian will be asked by the Government to accept this job; expected to become almost a full-time responsibility. Generally the responsibility of the Supply Committee is as follows:

1. To advise the council, the central committee and the director-general of UNRRA, as to the provision, financing and transport of supplies.
2. To discuss with the director-general broad programs for securing provision of supplies as such programs affect supplying countries.
3. To co-operate with the director-general and established intergovernmental supply and shipping agencies, regarding supply policies, and make recommendations to supplement actions of these agencies and assure availability of required supplies.
4. Co-operate with established agencies to increase production and availability of supplies.
5. Make sure that supplies and services of contributing countries shall be drawn on in an equitable manner and that necessary adjustments among them may be arranged.
6. Prevent unjustifiable differences in valuations being placed by contributing countries on the supplies and services purchased by or made available to the UNRRA administration and make recommendations as to necessary adjustments.

Suppliers Get Voice

In the very tight situation which will most likely prevail immediately after the war, the co-operation of supplier nations will be of the utmost importance. What Canadian delegates feel they accomplished at Atlantic City was to get a committee with sufficient authority and prestige to ensure that the supplying countries themselves would have an effective voice.

The general council of UNRRA, whose initial meeting recently concluded at Atlantic City, will probably meet twice a year. Meanwhile administrative work of preparing to feed, clothe, shift and rehabilitate some 174 peoples of Europe, China, and Russia will be carried on by Herbert Lehman, permanent director-general, a central committee representing the Big Four and three or four permanent committees representative of all 44 allied nations.

Most important of these committees at the present time is that on supplies of which a Canadian, L. B. Pearson, is acting chairman. Also appointed are regional committees for Europe and the Far East to assist in distributing supplies UNRRA will collect. Canada is also a member of the regional European committee. Only three of the 16 countries on this committee—Canada, Brazil and United States—are "supplying" countries.

Follows Military

UNRRA comes into the postwar relief and rehabilitation picture in the wake of the military—AMG—authorities to provide immediate relief necessities such as food, fuel, clothing, shelter and medical supplies, to furnish seeds, farm and other machinery.

Military necessity means much of the initial relief work in the postwar period will be done by AMG. The permanent wish of rehabilitation and reconstruction will be done by other lending and long-term agencies.

In between these two will come UNRRA—planned presently as an international civil service organization of 2,200 persons, of which 1,000 will be split up into field missions of 10 to 250 for various liberated areas—men and women doctors, welfare experts, linguists, transportation experts, etc. The balance of the staff will be headquarters and committee personnel.

Basic Job on Food

The basic UNRRA job is supplying foodstuffs. The experts envisage Europe's postwar menu as fish, milk, breadstuffs, beans, peas and other legumes, potatoes, cabbage, Brussels sprouts, turnips and carrots. Thus after most urgent food, clothing, medical supply and shelter needs have been met, it is proposed to facilitate production of the above items of food in liberated lands. This is estimated to require a million tons of seeds alone the first year after the war.

It is expected to be a long time before meat will become a staple diet for the war-torn countries. Even production of pigs and poultry will probably be discouraged, because feed will be needed for dairy cattle and milk production. Maximum production of potatoes is being urged.

China alone expects to require 80 trained agricultural experts; 6,000 tons of cottonseed; 174,000 animals including dairy cattle, milk goats, water buffaloes and sheep; 500,000 tons of ammonium sulphate; machinery for an ammonia plant and 5,000 small tractors for demonstrating to farmers on the flat lands of northern China.

Agricultural supplies which will get priority in UNRRA shipments include: seeds, veterinary supplies, pesticides; farm machinery and implements; fuel and lubricants; fertilizers; containers and processing equipment; feeding stuffs and livestock, especially breeding and draft animals, boats, nets and other fishing gear. Where countries have necessary mills, UNRRA will send grain in preference to flour so the waste can be used as livestock feed and local bread tastes satisfied.

Another subcommittee on industrial rehabilitation made some important suggestions as to the sort of housing problems which UNRRA is expected to have to tackle. Pools of building materials should be created immediately, the subcommittee report says, so that farmers and agricultural workers, workers in food processing industries and others essential to relief operations may be housed.

The committee urges the use of existing buildings such as camps, barracks and hospitals wherever possible, as shelter for disabled persons. For emergency use, military huts such as those used by armies are recommended, and the suggestion is made that co-operation from military authorities be sought for the use of huts already on hand or the construction of others on a similar pattern.

The committee emphasizes that any building projects undertaken by UNRRA are to be of a temporary nature, except that it should further all activities leading to permanent building or reconstruction.

Canada's Contribution

Canada's contribution to UNRRA was described briefly in an official statement from the Canadian delegation as follows:

"It is expected that the Canadian contribution (to the value of $90 millions) will be largely applied to goods produced in Canada of which wheat would represent a very large part with other foodstuffs, clothing, surplus military stores and other materials and manufactured goods as these are available and required by the administration."

One of the important and delicate problems which UNRRA will have to tackle will be the stabilization of prices and setting up of some type of price control in liberated countries and the control of black market operations. This will have to be done without appearing to set up an international or world economic system which might be subject to political and national criticism.

Enemy to Pay

At one stage in the proceedings, Canada supported a British proposal aimed to modify an earlier recommendation which would require enemy or ex-enemy countries to pay all expenses connected with UNRRA operations in their territories. Brooke Claxton (Canada's alternate delegate) seconded a motion of Colonel Llewellin, British delegate, urging that the enemy-payment clause be modified by the words "to the fullest extent possible." But the smaller nations—South American as well as occupied countries—voted the amendment down in favor of the more hard-boiled approach.

Another controversial matter was the status of India as a claimant. A strong plea was made for assistance to starving millions in Bengal. The strict British and official view is that these people are outside the scope of UNRRA in that their country has not been actually ravaged by the enemy.

One important result of UNRRA's first meeting was a gesture of co-operation from Russia which had earlier appeared to be on the sidelines so far as this operation was concerned. The arrangement seems to be that Russia (along with many other countries—France, Holland, etc.) has indicated its desire to pay for what relief it receives and uses from UNRRA. However, the U.S.S.R. has submitted no statement of its expected needs but plans to set up a separate Soviet institution to co-ordinate relief activities. The Russians did indicate their willingness to have a UNRRA representative sit on the special Soviet agency and help supervise distribution. They also promised to admit UNRRA field missions to Soviet territory. This was considered highly important since heretofore Russia has barred representatives of the international Red Cross and other similar organizations.

Other members with Canada on the Committee on Supplies are Australia, Belgium, Brazil, China, the French Committee of National Liberation, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Russia, Britain and the U. S.

Foundries Plan Awaits Approval

Directors of Canadian Iron Foundries have formally approved a by-law providing for the 10 for 1 split of the preferred and common shares of the company, it is reported, the proposals to be submitted to a special general meeting of the shareholders next month.

At present the stock is closely held and it is expected the split will result in a somewhat wider distribution. A change of dividend payments on the preferred stock from a semi-annual to a quarterly basis is also pending. Policy as to payment of common dividends still remains unsettled.

The company will also likely petition the Secretary of State for permission to buy its preferred shares on the open market from time to time. At present it is restricted in this respect to redemption of shares by tender invited of all preferred shareholders at prices not to exceed $100 a share.

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Easy Washing Machine Co. has declared an initial common dividend of 25c. a share on its common stock, payable Jan. 3, to shareholders of record Dec. 20. The regular preferred dividend has also been declared payable Jan. 3. Initiation of common dividend payments follows elimination of arrears on the preferred stock with payment of an extra dividend of 17½c. Earnings per share on the common amounted to 69c. in 1942 and 91c. in 1941, after allowing for preferred dividends.

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Commercial Loans are Lower

Effect of Victory Loan Not Fully Seen Yet

Declines in loans and investments from the previous month, and an increase in total deposits are features of the regular return of the chartered banks to the Minister of Finance as at Oct. 31, 1943.

The statement generally reflects the war financing of the Dominion Government. But the effect of the victory loan campaign from Oct. 18 to Nov. 6 was only partly felt because, in many cases, cheques written against deposits to buy bonds were not cashed until after the end of the month and in others loans to investors to buy bonds were also not completed until then.

In November Statement

Accordingly full effect of the loan campaign on deposits and loans will not be apparent until the November statement appears.

Savings deposits dropped almost $28 millions, but demand deposits were up $59 millions, leaving total public deposits $31.4 millions above the level of the previous month. The rise in demand deposits was believed due to payments made by the government to industrial concerns for war supplies. Dominion Government deposits failed to reflect the proceeds of the Victory loan, declining almost $15 millions during the month although still above the corresponding month last year.

Bank loans continued to reflect the declining demand from business for credit, total loans in Canada being down both from the previous month and last year. War industries are now believed largely able to finance themselves, while demand from industries making civilian goods is much restricted.

Total investments of the banks were down slightly from the previous month although almost $500 millions above a year ago. Holdings of short-term government securities were higher but holdings of long-terms were lower.

Cash held by the banks was substantially higher in both yearly and monthly comparisons. This development is due partly to the need of the banks having to keep large amounts of cash in their tills to meet the current needs of business, and also to the keeping of larger deposits with the Bank of Canada as reserve against deposits. Banks closing their fiscal years Oct. 31 probably also increased their cash holdings to enhance their liquid position.

Important items from the statement with comparisons follow.

Use of Bank Credit
(In Millions of Dollars)

	October 1943	September 1943	Change	October 1942	Change
Loans	1,075.9	1,079.1	—3.2	1,102.4	—26.5
Investments	2,870.2	2,881.2	—11.0	2,378.9	+491.3
Total	3,946.1	3,960.3	—14.2	3,481.3	+464.8
Deposits	3,787.9	3,756.6	+31.3	3,317.8	+470.1
Credit index*	27.0%	27.2%	—0.2%	31.1%	—4.1%

*Ratio of current and call loans in Canada to demand and savings deposits in Canada.

ASSETS

	October 1943 $	September 1943 $	Change $	October 1942 $	Change $
Immediately Available Liquid Assets					
Canadian coin	7,009,746	7,549,618	—539,872	6,177,084	+832,662
Bk. of Can. notes	114,034,313	114,080,073	—45,760	101,913,903	+12,120,410
Bk. of Can. depos.	339,138,092	305,669,460	+33,468,632	304,627,039	+34,511,053
Bank's cash	460,182,151	427,299,151	+32,883,000	412,718,026	+47,464,125
Other bank's notes	1,142,080	1,090,626	+51,454	2,186,313	—1,044,233
Gold sub. coin abd.	2,647,964	2,892,170	—244,206	2,642,699	—5,265
Foreign banks	210,118,792	206,468,732	+3,654,060	196,692,432	+13,426,360
Foreign currency	78,747,534	78,789,943	—42,409	44,037,199	+34,710,335
Gov. sec. sht. term	1,784,292,710	1,762,993,310	+21,299,400	1,426,819,832	+357,472,878
Do., long term	780,712,461	799,997,437	—19,284,976	670,020,940	+110,691,521
Call loans abroad	76,279,618	79,377,223	—3,097,605	58,495,971	+17,783,647
	3,394,123,310	3,358,908,592	+35,214,718	2,813,613,412	+580,509,898
Loans and Other Securities Other Than Those of Canadian Government					
Municipal secs.	61,614,503	62,588,193	—953,690	73,022,804	—11,408,301
Public secs.∆	172,548,371	182,415,738	—9,867,367	123,513,695	+49,034,676
Other secs.	71,079,921	73,246,511	—2,166,590	85,558,797	—14,478,876
Can. call loans	37,688,989	34,088,140	+3,600,840	24,681,234	+13,007,755
Current loans	985,406,648	988,762,167	—3,355,519	1,007,598,156	—22,191,508
Loans abroad	90,872,951	87,949,919	+2,923,032	112,975,750	—22,102,799
Prov. loans	4,870,518	4,640,055	+230,463	4,000,092	+870,426
Mun. loans	47,916,810	51,591,061	—3,674,251	66,170,420	—18,253,610
	1,471,998,771	1,485,261,784	—13,263,073	1,497,520,948	—25,522,237
Other Assets					
Non-current loans	2,436,959	2,512,687	—75,728	3,954,435	—1,517,476
Real estate	5,144,072	5,286,481	—142,409	5,590,478	—446,406
Mortgages	2,972,087	3,045,427	—73,340	3,383,814	—411,727
Premises	65,480,511	66,753,606	—1,273,095	68,575,387	—3,094,876
Letters of credit	112,929,824	118,369,530	—5,439,706	109,129,530	+3,800,294
Loans to comp.	10,203,982	10,433,371	—229,389	10,805,746	—601,764
Other assets	2,503,915	2,446,130	+57,785	2,106,558	+397,357
	201,671,350	208,847,232	—7,175,882	203,545,948	—1,874,598
Total	5,067,793,371	5,053,017,608	+14,775,763	4,514,680,308	+553,113,063
Note circ. dep.	3,349,654	3,347,788	+1,866	4,022,204	—672,550
Int. bank bal.	195,553,454	207,655,540	—12,102,086	171,048,902	+24,504,552
Gross	5,266,696,479	5,264,020,936	+2,675,543	4,689,751,414	+576,945,065

LIABILITIES

	October 1943 $	September 1943 $	Change $	October 1942 $	Change $
To the Public					
Circulation	45,842,080	46,779,060	—936,980	70,067,807	—24,225,727
Dom. Govt.	206,160,868	220,880,408	—14,719,540	184,996,608	+21,164,260
Prov. Govt.	112,969,772	107,778,641	+5,191,131	101,101,643	+11,868,129
Deposits by Public					
Demand dep.	1,826,837,685	1,767,708,141	+59,129,544	1,609,058,654	+217,779,031
Savings dep.	1,961,160,941	1,988,904,185	—27,743,244	1,708,732,999	+252,427,942
Total	3,787,998,626	3,756,612,326	+31,386,300	3,317,791,653	+470,206,973
Foreign dep.	600,834,327	595,961,720	+4,872,607	528,345,413	+72,488,914
Due to Banks Abroad					
United Kingdom	32,903,966	35,408,881	—2,504,915	28,305,541	+4,593,425
Foreign	52,009,075	52,555,068	—545,993	33,415,136	+18,593,939
Letters of credit	112,929,824	118,369,530	—5,439,706	109,129,530	+3,800,294
Other liabs.	4,967,265	4,687,877	+279,388	5,163,412	—196,147
Total pub. liabs.	4,956,615,803	4,939,033,511	+17,582,292	4,378,316,743	+578,299,060
Due bet. bands	12,327,853	17,099,039	—4,771,186	15,070,886	—2,743,033
Liability to Shareholders					
Dividends	2,166,972	1,187,176	+979,796	2,192,781	—25,809
Reserve	136,750,000	136,750,000	....	134,750,000	+2,000,000
Capital	145,500,000	145,500,000	....	145,500,000	....
Gross	5,253,360,628	5,239,569,726	+13,790,902	4,675,830,410	+577,530,218

∆Other than Canadian.

More Sterling Held by Bank

Bank of Canada Investments and Note Circulation Also Higher

Sterling exchange held by the Bank of Canada at $38 millions showed an increase of almost $16 millions in the statement for the week ended Dec. 1. Investments also were slightly higher as were miscellaneous credit items. Accordingly, total assets were up over $25 millions.

On the liability side, note circulation rose $5 millions, due probably to the demands for cash for the Christmas trade, while deposits of the chartered banks also were higher.

	Dec. 1 1943 $	Nov. 24 1943 $
Capital paid-up	5,000,000	5,000,000
Notes in circ.	845,658,443	840,217,298
Rest fund	6,472,953	6,472,953
Deposits: Dom.	65,917,302	66,546,047
Chartered bks.	363,955,093	338,781,343
Other	13,616,073	19,884,274
Total deposits	442,488,468	425,211,664
All other liabs.	23,887,497	21,047,985
Total liabs.	1,323,507,361	1,297,949,870
Assets		
In Sterl. & U. S.	38,634,316	22,909,316
Subsid. coin	129,625	118,189
Advances	....	500,000
Investments:		
Dom. gov. sh.	797,148,089	800,339,112
Oth. Dom. gov.	465,298,657	460,323,672
Total invest.	1,262,446,746	1,260,662,784
Premises	2,100,178	2,103,630
All other assets	20,196,486	11,655,981
Total assets	1,323,507,361	1,297,949,870

Treasury Bills Sell At Record High Price

Recent sale by tender of $55 millions of Dominion of Canada 91-day treasury bills, dated Dec. 3, was at the highest average price on record, of 99.89789, or a yield of 0.410%. This new all-time figure followed the previous low yield of 0.411% established Nov. 1 on a like amount of bills. The sale was a refunding operation to meet a like issue of maturing bills.

Staff Changes

The Canadian Bank of Commerce announces the following staff changes:

R. POULETTE, manager, Duparquet, to be manager, Three Rivers, Que.

The Bank of Nova Scotia announces the following staff changes:

W. P. BLAKESTON to be manager, Port Carling, Ont.

C. J. ROBLIN to be accountant, London, Ont.

W. J. NOBLETT, manager, City Hall Toronto branch, to be an assistant manager, Toronto main branch.

H. V. CARLING, formerly assistant manager, Windsor, Ont., to be manager,

E. MORGAN, assistant manager, Hamilton, Ont., to be an assistant inspector, at head office, Toronto.

J. P. R. WADSWORTH, formerly manager Bloor & Ossington, Toronto, to be assistant manager, Hamilton.

G. J. O'RORKE, manager personal loan department, Winnipeg, to be manager, Kirkland Lake, Ont.

G. S. UNWIN, manager Owen Sound, Ont., to be an assistant manager, Montreal.

W. A. CURRIE, manager, Kirkland Lake, Ont., to be manager, Owen Sound, Ont.

H. M. TURNER, inspector in the department of the superintendent of Maritime branches, Halifax, to be inspector in the department of the superintendent of Manitoba and Saskatchewan branches, Winnipeg.

G. J. McRAE, manager, Kingston, Jamaica, to be an inspector in the department of the superintendent of Maritime branches, Halifax.

CABLE PAYMENTS to Great Britain and elsewhere at lowest rates
Ask at our nearest Branch Office
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IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO • BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

Seek Written Consent Before Selling Bonds

Procedure Followed When Subscribers to Victory Loans Fail to Take up Bonds Clarified — Bank of Canada Asked to Bid

What happens when subscribers to Victory Loans on an installment basis default on payments?

This information given by the Bank of Canada supplements and clarifies some general information on this subject published in the Nov. 27 issue of The Post.

The original story mentioned that when payments on bonds bought on installment terms are in arrears the bank notifies delinquent subscribers that unless the transaction is completed the bonds will be sold. It also stated that, if there is no response from the subscriber, the bank sells the bonds, pays itself any balance still due and deposits the remainder to the credit of the customer. These funds, it continued, are kept in a branch for six months and are then sent to a central point and kept indefinitely with all particulars as to ownership, etc.

Actual Procedure

The Bank of Canada official explains the actual procedure as follows:

"If the subscriber who is in arrears is known to the bank and conducts an account with them, I think they would in every case obtain written authority for the sale of the bonds, in which event the subscriber's equity would no doubt be credited to his account, but the account would be treated as any other account and the funds would not be dealt with as indicated in the article . . . If however the subscriber is unknown and cannot be located, the amount due to him under a defaulted contract is remitted to the Bank of Canada and by the Bank of Canada to the Receiver General of Canada, where it is held pending a claim . . . The following are the instructions under which the banks operate:

Instructions to Banks

"(a) If all efforts to collect overdue instalments are unsuccessful, the subscriber's written authority to sell the relative bonds should be obtained.

"(b) When for any reason written authority cannot be obtained, notice shall be forwarded to the subscriber at his last known address by registered mail stating that in accordance with instructions from the Bank of Canada, the relative bonds will be sold if instalments in arrears are not paid within 10 days from the date of the notice.

"(c) All sales of bonds arising out of defaulted instalment contracts, referred to in (b) above, shall be handled through the Montreal or Toronto branch. The difference between the amount owing on an instalment contract, including accrued interest, and the net amount received for the bonds, without deducting any charge, expense or commission, shall be paid to the subscriber against his receipt.

Montreal or Toronto Branch

"(d) The Montreal or Toronto Branch shall ask the Securities Department of the Bank of Canada for a bid and should also ask for bids from other dealers. The bonds shall be sold at the best price obtainable in this manner. If the sale is made to the Bank of Canada, delivery may be arranged at any Agency of the Bank of Canada.

"(e) Not later than Aug. 31, 1944, by which date bonds relating to all instalment contracts in default should have been sold in accordance with the foregoing, branches shall remit to the central branch for payment to the Bank of Canada any amounts due to subscribers (see [c] above) which for any reason have not been paid to them. This remittance shall be accompanied by a letter giving the following information with respect to each subscriber: Name; Last known address; Par value of bonds applied for in each maturity; Amounts and dates of payments received from the subscriber; Date of despatch of registered letter re sale; Date of sale of bonds; Price and net proceeds; Balance due subscriber; Remarks.

"The date which has been mentioned in (e) above is applicable to the Fifth Victory Loan. A comparable date was used for previous loans and will also be used in the future."

Banking Service
1817-1943
BANK of NEW SOUTH WALES
Head Office: Sydney, Australia
General Manager: SIR ALFRED DAVIDSON, K.B.E.
Assets of £164 millions.
Branches throughout Australia, New Zealand & Pacific Islands.
London Offices at 29 Threadneedle St., E.C.2. and 47 Berkeley Square, W.1.
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WE CHARGE MORE FOR OUR SERVICES THAN ANYONE ELSE IN THE BUSINESS
Buy Victory Bonds
GEORGE S. MAY COMPANY
Business Engineering
TORONTO 320 Bay Street
MONTREAL 660 St. Catherine St., W.

Position of Chartered Banks of Canada as of Oct. 30, 1943, Shown by Monthly Returns to Minister of Finance

LIABILITIES

NAME OF BANK	Notes in Circulation $	Deposits by and Bal. Due to Dominion Government $	Deposits by and Bal. Due to Provincial Governments $	Advances from Bank of Canada secured $	Demand Deposits in Canada $	Savings Deposits in Canada $	Deposits Elsewhere $	Bal. due to other Banks in Canada $	Due to banks in U.K. $	Due to Banks Elsewhere $	Bills Payable $
Montreal	9,790,640	68,655,669	34,317,292	....	479,227,804	470,202,174	117,064,014	2,851,512	14,168,026	19,388,296	....
Nova Scotia	4,144,947	17,820,125	2,841,091	....	119,864,771	171,205,119	78,566,840	3,318,288	2,061,513	4,228,314	....
Toronto	1,330,734	7,738,189	2,478,746	....	82,828,804	111,713,711	482,767	422,447	1,247,094	735,829	....
Provinciale	1,452,303	2,722,494	239,846	....	21,817,706	60,681,176	22,270	846	....	49,691	....
Commerce	9,422,908	34,723,441	21,409,773	....	373,208,721	380,971,899	89,701,126	592,695	5,946,075	7,325,659	....
Royal	13,059,795	34,457,928	22,825,478	....	499,733,372	417,028,569	301,473,770	376	4,197,538	15,611,148	....
Dominion	2,080,951	13,710,389	3,160,949	....	78,410,414	94,647,225	7,789,598	1,440,004	828,113	909,702	....
Nationale	2,233,887	8,182,305	1,202,206	....	65,252,537	140,763,976	657,099	1,508,645	36,166	923,124	....
Imperial	1,852,770	14,242,775	24,489,260	....	96,980,657	107,928,701	272,167	2,110,966	1,170,730	1,884,484	....
Barclay's (Canada)	473,145	3,907,553	5,131	....	9,512,899	6,018,391	4,804,676	82,074	3,247,711	961,828	....
Total	45,842,080	206,160,868	112,969,772	....	1,826,837,685	1,961,160,941	600,834,327	12,327,853	32,903,966	52,009,075	....

NAME OF BANK	Letters of Credit outstanding $	Other Liabilities $	Dividends Declared and unpaid $	Reserve Fund $	Capital Paid Up $	Total Liabilities $
Montreal	17,068,844	2,897,045	553,812	39,000,000	36,000,000	1,311,185,133
Nova Scotia	23,370,235	290,459	12,483	24,000,000	12,000,000	463,725,192
Toronto	1,995,386	....	151,588	12,000,000	6,000,000	229,125,300
Provinciale	69,973	9,350	4,980	1,000,000	4,000,000	92,061,641
Commerce	28,297,049	....	468,343	20,000,000	30,000,000	1,002,067,694
Royal	32,952,988	1,214,378	582,740	20,000,000	35,000,000	1,398,138,085
Dominion	5,280,457	479,756	141,289	7,000,000	7,000,000	222,878,853
Nationale	385,757	55,255	110,617	5,000,000	7,000,000	238,311,580
Imperial	2,845,319	....	141,120	8,000,000	7,000,000	268,918,954
Barclay's (Canada)	663,816	20,968	....	750,000	1,500,000	31,948,196
Total	112,929,824	4,967,211	2,166,972	136,750,000	145,500,000	5,253,360,628

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

NAME OF BANK	Capital Authorised $	Capital Subscribed $	Last Dividend %	†Loans to Directors and firms of which they are partners	Average Notes and Deposits with Bank of Can.	Greatest Amount of Notes in Circ. $
Montreal	50,000,000	36,000,000	8	237,279	113,048,192	10,017,185
Nova Scotia	15,000,000	12,000,000	10	1,230,674	35,873,000	4,309,639
Toronto	10,000,000	6,000,000	10	681,317	25,686,202	1,363,404
Provinciale	5,000,000	4,000,000	5	117,200	12,121,075	1,509,508
Commerce	50,000,000	30,000,000	6	682,749	92,279,086	9,555,179
Royal	50,000,000	35,000,000	6	617,415	97,295,085	13,126,827
Dominion	10,000,000	7,000,000	8	500,629	22,972,843	2,080,951
Nationale	10,000,000	7,000,000	6	133,836	21,975,812	2,236,042
Imperial	10,000,000	7,000,000	8	409,247	19,381,495	1,921,730
Barclay's (Canada)	1,500,000	1,500,000	....	7,130	2,378,243	507,915
Total	211,500,000	145,500,000	....	4,577,476	442,910,883	46,780,330

∆Of this amount, $46,016,777 represents deposits in currencies other than Canadian. †And loans for which they are guarantors.

ASSETS

NAME OF BANK	Gold and Subsidiary Coin held in Canada $	Gold and Subsidiary Coin held Elsewhere $	Notes of Bank of Canada $	Deposits with Bank of Canada $	Notes of Other Banks $	Govt. and Bank Notes other than Canadian $	Cheques on other banks $	Balances due by other banks in Canada $	Due by banks in U.K. $	Due by banks elsewhere $	Govt. sec. short term $	Govt. sec. long term $	Canadian municipal securities $
Montreal*	1,638,448	22,951	25,573,184	94,282,369	451,540	760,153	49,918,072	112	7,755,088	33,323,450	553,058,646	158,084,989	13,024,963
Nova Scotia	456,613	1,017,920	10,743,720	17,773,257	96,725	22,081,439	14,255,908	847	13,448,183	18,616,149	127,233,431	72,722,162	8,342,970
Toronto	362,468	....	5,712,420	19,063,749	20,805	107,677	8,337,875	....	861,511	2,990,892	82,809,755	40,212,458	1,412,802
Provinciale	321,429	....	2,883,256	7,774,540	24,735	57,807	4,367,791	....	37,023	913,434	25,810,789	19,749,346	8,534,727
Commerce†	1,269,537	269,408	20,159,194	77,388,908	87,447	5,017,504	30,462,276	....	5,151,997	25,752,893	330,231,593	147,473,544	3,456,805
Royal	1,497,549	1,337,579	30,220,874	71,044,701	309,448	50,484,574	51,619,911	5,246	18,377,230	55,488,198	429,841,004	208,426,593	10,307,219
Dominion	326,885	206	3,105,080	20,502,242	41,645	116,565	8,301,382	....	1,909,046	6,970,817	68,760,218	32,973,757	915,523
Nationale	709,206	....	8,376,004	9,784,190	54,190	93,990	13,605,266	1,380,458	117,744	1,688,914	81,246,573	46,806,271	10,846,767
Imperial	418,726	....	7,141,246	19,604,135	53,590	73,588	12,114,100	679,440	1,069,335	4,683,378	90,508,840	46,471,309	4,771,727
Barclay's (Can.)	8,887	....	119,335	1,920,001	1,955	4,237	239,481	265,289	1,811,268	9,152,242	4,791,861	7,792,032	1,000
Total	7,009,746	2,647,964	114,034,313	339,138,092	1,142,080	78,747,534	193,222,062	2,331,392	50,538,425	159,580,367	1,784,292,710	780,712,461	61,614,503

NAME OF BANK	Public sec. other than Canadian $	Other bonds and stocks $	Call and short loans in Canada $	Call and short loans elsewhere $	Current loans in Canada	Current loans elsewhere	Loans to provincial governments $	Loans to municipalities $	Non-Current loans	Real estate other than Bank premises $	Mortgages on real estate	Bank Premises $	Deposit for note circulation	Other assets $	Total assets∆ $
Montreal*	54,747,860	20,931,460	3,350,701	18,686,280	215,195,244	10,954,234	1,363,780	16,180,796	250,152	141,096	412,628	13,400,000	718,536	1,769,148	1,313,064,654
Nova Scotia	5,542,661	7,505,507	3,498,071	1,548,825	96,044,423	11,321,606	154,811	2,021,033	333,509	....	76,111	5,184,092	287,894	2,331,002	465,969,118
Toronto	....	4,021,164	2,137,630	....	54,300,875	....	....	2,754,304	16,461	....	6,173	2,869,911	178,185	71,273	230,353,786
Provinciale	....	1,231,371	3,177,036	....	13,468,634	....	2,300	1,245,033	27,594	352,287	230,748	2,042,573	86,367	121,187	92,830,098
Commerce†	41,137,153	8,666,914	9,790,692	17,644,504	214,918,519	16,886,710	893,305	6,782,023	745,785	1,841,014	738,957	13,329,692	700,000	4,090,201	1,008,182,538
Royal	69,807,324	23,187,138	9,426,132	33,964,361	217,070,924	51,321,478	977,565	12,820,769	798,050	1,640,616	713,039	13,162,786	900,000	2,723,932	1,401,397,283
Dominion	666,077	1,451,569	1,122,300	4,435,648	60,239,507	388,903	639,625	267,738	65,478	12,828	34,075	4,976,171	151,500	199,451	223,844,608
Nationale	575,296	3,571,919	2,881,975	....	41,943,565	....	629,939	2,967,989	109,641	1,156,129	601,767	4,621,342	143,818	323,399	234,712,090
Imperial	....	532,879	2,127,452	....	68,023,145	....	219,284	2,877,133	90,005	....	68,589	5,182,452	149,272	60,635	269,703,830
Barclay's (Can.)	72,000	....	177,100	....	4,201,812	....	....	....	284	....	....	711,492	34,081	17,251	31,945,429
Total	172,548,371	71,079,921	37,688,989	76,279,618	985,406,648	90,872,951	4,870,518	47,916,810	2,436,959	5,144,072	2,972,087	65,480,511	3,349,654	12,707,787	5,266,696,479

*The business of the Bank in San Francisco, U.S.A., is carried on under the name of a locally incorporated company and the figures are incorporated in the above return.—Footnote to Bank of Montreal return.

†The Canadian Bank of Commerce (California) has been incorporated under the laws of the State of California to conduct the business of the Bank in that State and the assets and liabilities of the Canadian Bank of Commerce (California) are included in the above general statement.—Footnote to Canadian Bank of Commerce return.

∆Total assets include $112,929,824 letters of credit outstanding as shown in liabilities.

THE WEEK'S QUOTATIONS

Quotations here listed are the official stock exchange prices for listed stocks, including curb market quotations. For unlisted stocks, quotations by unlisted dealers are given. The Financial Post cannot accept any responsibility for these quotations.

Montreal and Toronto
Week ending Monday close

Winnipeg and Vancouver
Week ending Saturday close

WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 6

Mining Stocks

Oil Stocks

Range 1943 High	Low	Div. Rate	Dec. 4 Yield	Company	Sales	Last Nov. 29	High	Low	Close
.14	.06	....	....	Acme G.&O.	1,500	.08	.07	.07	.07
.18	.09	....	....	Alta. P. Cons.	500	.12½	.11	.11	.11
1.60	.13	....	....	Ajax	850	1.25	1.15	1.07	1.07
.07½	.03¾	....	....	Anaconda	1,500	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½
.82	.45	†.04	....	Anglo Can.	8,500	.65	.66	.63	.64
.77	.19½	....	....	Br. Dom.	24,345	.65	.65½	.58	.61
.13	.04½	....	....	Brown Oil	500	.06½	.07	.07	.07
2.60	1.15	†.10	....	Calg. & Ed.	4,450	1.99	1.95	1.86	1.90
.35	.21	....	....	Calmont	2,800	.22½	.23½	.22	.22½
.26	.16	†.01½	....	Commoil	500	.25	.22	.22	.22
.49	.29	....	....	Dalhousie	1,570	.32	.40	.30	.40
.24	.10	....	....	Davies Pete	500	.14	.14½	.14½	.14½
.21½	.04½	....	....	East Crest	41,100	.10½	.12½	.10	.10½
1.75	.78	....	....	Foothills	200	1.20	1.25	1.25	1.25
4.10	2.65	.15	....	Home	9,195	3.35	3.40	3.25	3.30
.12	.05	....	....	McD. Segur	500	.06½	.07½	.07½	.07½
.08½	.05	....	....	Mercury	2,450	.06½	.06½	.06	.06
.24	.18½	....	....	Mid Contin.	36,600	.21	.21	.18½	.19½
.09	.06	†.03	....	Mill City	100	.07½	.06	.06	.06
.29	.20	†.02	....	Model	1,000	.21	.25	.22	.25
.11½	.05	....	....	Nat. Pet.	1,000	.08	.08	.08	.08
.08½	.03½	....	....	Nordon	1,000	.05	.05	.05	.05
.07	.02½	....	....	Oil Select.	5,000	.03½	.03	.03	.03
.79	.38	....	....	Okalta	2,200	.65	.65	.63	.65
.09	.03½	....	....	Pacalta	27,500	.03½	.04	.03½	.04
1.25	.70	....	....	Pac. Oil R.	38,050	1.25	1.25	.70	.75
.53	.20	....	....	Pac. Pete.	1,500	.42	.41	.40	.40
.04½	.03	....	....	Royal Can.	3,000	.03½	.03½	.03	.03
26.50	19.50	1.00	4.9	Royalite	970	20.50	20.50	20.00	20.25
.08	.03½	....	....	South End	7,000	.04	.04½	.03½	.03½
.40	.20	....	....	So. West P.	1,300	.27	.27	.24	.27
.10	.07	....	....	Spooner	300	.07½	.07	.07	.07
.12	.07½	.02½	....	Sunset	1,000	.08	.07½	.07½	.07½
.10	.04½	....	....	United Oils	2,000	.06	.06	.06	.06
.09½	.06	....	....	Vanalta	1,500	.07½	.07½	.07½	.07½
.36	.09½	....	....	Vermilata	116,100	.17	.16½	.12	.14
.36	.18	....	....	Vulcan	1,300	.20	.20	.20	.20

* Yield including bonus. † Paid in 1943.

Volume of Stock Sales

	Montreal Markets Indust.	Montreal Markets Mines	Toronto Markets Ind. & Mines	Vancouver Markets Ind. & Mines
Dec. 7	13,400	9,800	254,000	......
Dec. 6	20,000	4,500	282,000	22,450
Dec. 4	3,300	2,900	111,000	4,055
Dec. 3	11,900	12,200	259,000	14,100
Dec. 2	19,200	9,100	337,000	22,700
Dec. 1	13,300	4,700	383,000	13,750

Corporation Bonds

(Supplied by Investment Dealers' Association of Canada)

Dec. 7, 1943

Commodities

	Latest week	Previous week	Same week last yr.
Cattle	$11.47	$11.18	$10.44
Hogs	17.10	17.12	16.50
Copper, lb.	*.12	.12	.12
Cotton, lb.	.1998	.2001	.2038
Sugar, raw, lb.	*.0374	.0374	.0374
Coffee, lb.	*.09⅜	.09⅜	.09⅜
Hides	*.15½	.15½	.15½
Weekly Indices			
U. S. Labor	102.6	102.6	100.1
Dow Jones (fut.)	94.55	93.86	85.13
Fishers'	111.1	111.1	108.5
Monthly Indices			
Canada (D.B.S.):			
Retail (Sept.)	119.4	119.2	117.4
W'sale (Sept.)	101.2	100.4	95.8
U. S. (Sept.)	103.1	103.1	99.6
Gr. Brit. (Aug.)	162.2	164.0	159.0

Note—The base of indices is that 1926 equals 100. †Base 1935-39 equals 100. The British index is Board of Trade converted to 1930 base.

Base of price quotations is as follows: Cattle — Steers, good, over 1,050 lb., top price Toronto. Copper - electrolytic. New York, No. 7 coffee, Rio. Sugar—96 degrees centrifugal c/f New York. Wheat—No. 1 Man. North., Ft. W.-Pt. A. basis. Cotton, raw, spot, N.Y.

Annual Meetings

1943 Company	Place
Dec. 8—Dominion Bank	Toronto
Dec. 10—Hiram Walker-Good.	Windsor
Dec. 13—Montreal Telegraph	Montreal
Jan. 13—Royal Bank	Montreal
Dec. 14—Burry Biscuit†	Elizabeth, N. J.
Dec. 14—Can. Bank of Commerce	Toronto
Dec. 15—Dominion Glass	Montreal
Dec. 16—Sherwin Williams	Montreal
Dec. 17—O'Brien Gold M.	Montreal
Dec. 17—Southern Can. Power	Montreal
Dec. 30—Guaranty Trust of Can.*	Windsor
1944	
Jan. 8—Banque Can. Nationale	Montreal
Jan. 13—Provincial Bank	Montreal
Jan. 18—Asbestos Corp.	Montreal

* Special general. † Special.

Municipal Bonds

Dec. 7, 1943

	%	Due	Bid	Ask.	Yld. %
†Halifax	5	1961	116.00	119.00	3.56
Hamilton	5	1950	110.00	113.00	2.77
Montreal	5	1945	98.00	102.00	*
Ottawa	4½	1945	102.00	104.00	2.00
†Quebec	5	1959	116.00	119.00	3.42
Saint John	5	1950	106.25	109.25	3.50
†Toronto	4½	1955	124.50	127.50	1.74
†Vancouver	5	1970	116.00	119.00	3.83
Winnipeg	6	1950	115.00	117.00	2.63

†Payable Can. & N.Y. *Flat.

Corporation Bonds (Cont'd)

Price Bros.	5	'57	102	104	102
Do.	4	'57	94	97	94
*Prov. Paper	5½	'47	104½	...	104½
Reliance Grain	4½	'52	100	103	100
†Restigouche Co.	6	'48	104	106	104
Rolland Paper	4½	'51	101½	...	101½
Ruddy, E. L.	6½	'48	100	103	100
Silv. Dairies	6	'66	99	102	100
Simpsons, Ltd.	4½	'51	102	104½	99
Smith, Howard	4½	'51	102	105	102
Stand. Lime	6	'44	99	..	102
Sterling Coal	6	'45	100	103	99
Stop Shop	3	'47	81	84	100
United Amuse.	5	'56	102	...	81
United Corp.	4	'58	97	100	102
*United Gas	5½	'48	107½	..	97
United Gr. Grs.	4½	'58	100	103	107½
†Western Grain	5	'63	83	86	100
					82½

*Payable in Can. or U. S.
†Payable in Can., U. S. or U. K.
*Payable in U. S.
♦Payable in Canada only.
‡Traded without accrued interest.
▲Payable in Canada or U. K.

Supplementary Stock Quotations

(Furnished by Plaxton, McDonnell & Co., Toronto)

Dec. 7, 1943

Miscellaneous Stocks:	Bid	Ask.
*Acme Farmers, pf.	84	87½
Allens Lond. Thea., pfd	45	...
Atlas Steels, 7% 2nd pf	106½	108½
Brantford Roofing, c	5½	..
Brinton-Peterboro Cpt.	51	60
Can. Co-op. Wool.	8½	10
Can. Fairbanks, com.	20	..
Can. Investors	5¾	6
Can. Paving 1st pfd.	1½	..
Can. West. Lumber. c.	.50	..
Cap. Wirecloth, com.	4½	6
Cawthra Apts. pfd	3	..
*Claude Neon, 7% pfd.	7½	..
Commer. Life 10% pd.	6	..
Eastern Steel 5% pref.	20½	21½
†Easy Wash., 7% pref.	10½	11½
Fed. F'dries & Steel, c.	.13	.17
Highland Dairy, c	1	..
Homewood Sanitarium	85	..
Hudson's Bay Ord	8	9½
Insce. Exch. Bldg. c.	1	1½
Inter Util. $3.50 pf.	49	52½
Milton Brick, com	.08	.15
*Monarch Mtge. units	1½	..
Natl. Drug & Chem., p.	2½	..
Do., com.	1½	1¾
Nat. Hosiery, com.	.90	..
Do., pref.	1	..
†Nor. Amer. Elev. 1st pf.	80	85
*Do., 2nd pref.	25	29
Do. com.	.25	.75
Nor. Telephone, c.	1	..
Numaque Mining	.05	..
Pacific Coast Terminals	6	..
Que. Pulp & Paper pfd.	23½	25½
Ritchie Cut Stone pfd	1¾	4
P. L. Robertson Mfg. c.	23½	..
Do., $2.50 pref.	43½	45½
E. L. Ruddy, pref.	25	..
Sawyer-Massey com.	.50	.80
St. John Dryd. 5½% pfd.	96	98½
Sincennes McN., com.	2	2½
Un. Farmers Co-op.	3	3¾
Waterloo Mfg., com.	3½	4½
Wentworth Radio, pf.	16½	..
York Trading, com.	3¾	5

*Issue carries arrears.
†Currently paying on arrears.

Bond Redemptions

Bond Issues:	Rate	Rent	Due	Price
Eastern Car*	6%	1952	Jan. 1	105
Porto Rico Pwr.	5%	1962	Dec. 10	105
Acadia Sugar▲	6%	1954	Dec. 16	102
Gt. Lakes Pwr.†	5%	1957	Feb. 4	103.89

* $57,800. ▲ $43,500. † $20,000.

STOCKS NOT TRADED THIS WEEK

Oil Stocks

Brown Oil, debs.	...	30.00	..	30.00
Common Pete	...	.30	.28	.30
Grease Creek	...	.02½	.01	..
High Sarcee	...	.11	.11	.15
Homestead O. & G.	...	.03½	..	.03½
Madison	...	.02	..	.03
Marjon	...	.01	.00¾	.01
Marvel	...	.01	.01	.05
Petrol Oil & Gas	.02	.20	..	..
Royal Crest	.01	.01½	..	..
Texas Can.	...	1.00	1.05	1.85

† Paid in 1943.

Mining Stocks

Government Bonds

(Supplied by Investment Dealers Assoc. of Canada)

Unlisted Stocks

(Furnished by A. J. Pattison Jr. & Co., Toronto)

Unlisted Mines

Toronto, Dec. 7, 1943

Oil Royalties

Producing Wells — Prices and Payments

Do., No. 8 gr.	165	225	108.40	114.40	93.60
Do., No. 8 dfd.	165	225	84.40	121.60	68.40
Do., No. 9 gr.	250	320	....	....	....
Do., No. 9 pfd.	250	320	96.80	124.40	133.60
Do., No. 9 dfd.	250	320	99.60	129.60	154.00
Maryland, pfd.	95	....	....	....	....
Miracle No. 1 net	280	300	....	....	....
Do., No. 1 gr.	280	300	103.60	91.05	84.47
Do., No. 2 pfd.	135	200	143.09	142.40	126.00
Do., No. 2 gr.	135	200	71.11	65.44	62.71
Miracle No. 3 pfd.	260	200	62.61	62.40	66.40
Do., No. 3 gr.	260	...	....	....	....
National Vulcan	150	...	138.62	145.66	....
Twin City No. 2 gr.	165	...	93.47	84.99	77.70

* Approximately 25% over dealers' bid price.
§ Approximate.
† Testing. ▪ Ontario Acreage Royalty.

Wheat Prices

Winnipeg Grain Futures

Week of Dec. 6, 1943

Crop year from Aug. 1, 1943 High	Low		High for week	Low for week	Close Dec. 6
Oats*					
.51⅛	.51⅛	Dec.	.51⅛	.51⅛	.51⅛
.51½	.51⅛	May	.51½	.51⅛	.51⅛
Barley*					
.64¾	.64¾	Dec.	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾
.64¾	.64¾	May	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾
Rye*					
1.18	.90⅜	Dec.	1.17	1.13⅝	1.16⅜
1.17⅛	.92⅛	May	1.17⅛	1.14⅞	1.16¾
1.15⅞	1.08½	July	1.15⅞	1.13⅛	1.15⅛

* At ceiling.

Cash Quotations

Significant Investors' Index Numbers

Toronto Stock Exchange Index

Montreal Stock Exchange Averages

Dividends Declared

	This payment $	Date payable	Date of record
Algoma Steel, pfd.	2.50	Jan. 1	Dec. 1
Amal. Electric	.30	Jan. 2	Nov. 30
Alum. of Can., p...	1.25	Feb. 1	Jan. 5
Agnew Surp. pfd. ..	1.75	Jan. 3	Nov. 30
Am. Cyan. A. B. ..	‡†.15	Jan. 3	Dec. 11
Do., pref.	†.12	Jan. 3	Dec. 11
Asbestos Corp. .	.20+.20	Dec. 21	Dec. 1
Assoc. Brew., c.	.75	Dec. 31	Nov. 30
Assoc. Tel. & T., p.	†1.54	Dec. 21	Nov. 26
Do., $6 pref.	†1.32	Dec. 21	Nov. 26
Acme Glove, pfd. .	3.25	Jan. 3	Dec. 18
Anglo Huronian	.10	Jan. 21	Dec. 15
Barber Ellis, pfd. ..	1.75	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Bell Telephone	2	Jan. 15	Dec. 23
Biltmore Hats	.15	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Bralorne Mines .	.20+.10	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
Brazilian Tr., pfd.	1.50	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Bright, T. G., pfd.	1.50	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Beatty Bros. (A) ..	.37	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Do., (B)	•.12½	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Do., pref.	3.50	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Bk. of Nova Scotia	2.50	Jan. 3	Dec. 16
Barber Ellis	.12½	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Bruck S. Mills	■.10	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Belding Cort.	1	Jan. 3	Nov. 30
Do., pref.	1.75	Jan. 3	Nov. 30
Blue Top Brew. A.	.30	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Brit. Amer. Oil	.25	Jan. 3	Dec. 3
B. C. Power, A.	.50	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Burlington Steel	.15	Jan. 3	Dec. 10
Borden Co.	†.60	Dec. 20	Dec. 7
B. C. El. Pr. & Gas, p.	1.50	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Canada Bread, pfd.	1.50	Jan. 3	Dec. 13
Do., 2nd pref.	.62½	Jan. 3	Dec. 13
Canada Machinery ..	.50	Dec. 21	Dec. 10
Carnation, pref.	†1	Jan. 3	Dec. 14
Cons. Bakeries, ord.	.20	Jan. 3	Dec. 10
Can. Fire Ins.	2	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Can. Indemnity	4	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Can. Light & Pr. ...	.50	Jan. 15	Dec. 24
Can. Steamships, pf.	1.25	Jan. 3	Dec. 1
Can. Malting ..	.50+.50	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Can. Wire & C., A ...	1	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Do. (B)	.25	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Do., pref.	1.62½	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Can. Cycle	.30+.20	Dec. 27	Dec. 10
Do., pref.	1.25	Dec. 27	Dec. 10
Can. Cement, pfd. ..	1.25	Dec. 20	Nov. 25
Can. Perm. Mtge. ...	2	Jan. 3	Nov. 15
Can. Cottons	1.50	Jan. 3	Dec. 3
Do., pref.	1.50	Jan. 3	Dec. 3
Canada Cr. Stone .	.10	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Canada Packers	1	Jan. 3	Dec. 1
Can. Fdrs. Forg., A	.37½	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Do., (B)	1.50	Dec. 16	Dec. 1
Can. Gen. Electric	2	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Can. Nor. Power ..	■.15	Jan. 25	Dec. 20
Do., pref.	■1.75	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
Can. For. Invest. pf. ..	■2	Jan. 1	Dec. 1
Can. Bronze ..	.37½+.50	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
Do., pref.	1.25	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
Can. Canners	.12½	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Do., 1st pref.,	.25+.05	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Do., 2nd pref.	.15+.05	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Can. Celanese ..	.25+.25	Dec. 31	Dec. 17
Do., pref.	1.75	Dec. 31	Dec. 17
Do., inc. fd. rts.	1	Mar. 15	Dec. 31
Can. Converters ...	.50	Jan. 31	Dec. 15
Canadian Oil, pfd.	2	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Can. Westinghouse .	■.50	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Can. Wire Box ..	.37½	Jan. 3	Dec. 10
Can. Breweries, pfd	.85	Jan. 1	Nov. 15
Can. & For. Secs. ..	.06	Feb. 1	Jan. 17
Can. Food Prod.	.50	Jan. 1	Nov. 30
Candn. Car. pfd.	.53	Jan. 10	Dec. 21
Can. Malartic G. ...	.02	Dec. 22	Nov. 17
Candn. Oil c., extra	.20	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Central Can. Loan	2	Jan. 3	Dec. 18
Comm. Alcohol	.05	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Do., pref.	.10	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Cen. Pat. Gold	.03	Jan. 3	Nov. 30
Chartered Trust	1	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Coniaurum M.	■.04	Dec. 22	Nov. 19
Com. Div. Std. Sec. p.	.75	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Cons. Smelters	.50+.75	Dec. 31	Dec. 1
Det. & Can. Tunnel	†.75	Dec. 20	Nov. 30
Dom. Glass	1.25	Jan. 15	Dec. 28
Do., pref.	1.75	Jan. 15	Dec. 28
David & Frere A	.25	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Disher Steel, pf. ..	1.50	Dec. 24	Dec. 3
Distill.-Seag. ...	.55½	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Do., pref.	†1.25	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Dom. Foundries	.35	Jan. 3	Dec. 10
Dom. Textile	1.25	Jan. 3	Dec. 3
Do., pref.	1.75	Jan. 15	Dec. 15
Dom. Coal pfd.	▲1.88	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Dom. Stores	.10	Dec. 20	Nov. 24
Dom. Woollens, pfd.	.60	Jan. 3	Dec. 8
Dunlop Tire	.50	Dec. 21	Dec. 15
Dunlop Tire, pf. ..	.62½	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
English Electric, A	.25	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Easy Wash., c.	•.25	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Do., pref.	.17½	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Foundation Co.	.35	Jan. 21	Dec. 31
Famous Players	.50	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Fanny Farmer ..	†.37½	Dec. 21	Dec. 1
Do., extra	†.25	Dec. 21	Dec. 1
Falconbridge N. .	■.07½	Dec. 22	Nov. 17
Ford Motor A B ..	.25	Dec. 21	Dec. 2
Freiman, A. J., pfd.	1.50	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Gt. Lakes Pap. A, B p.	.75	Dec. 31	Dec. 1
Goldale Mines	.02	Dec. 21	Dec. 4
Gat. Pwr., ...	.20	Dec. 31	Dec. 1
Do., 5½% pref. ...	1.38	Jan. 1	Dec. 1
Do., 5% pref. ...	1.25	Jan. 1	Dec. 1
Gt. West. Sadd. pref.	.75	Dec. 31	Dec. 2
Do., 2nd pref.	.75	Dec. 31	Dec. 2
Grey&B. Trust	2%+½%	Dec. 20	Dec. 1
Greening Wire	.15	Jan. 3	Dec. 1
Hunt's, A, B	.50	Jan. 3	Dec. 6
H. Smith Paper, pfd.	1.50	Jan. 20	Dec. 31
Ham. Un. Theat. p.	1.25	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Huron E. Mtge.	1%	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Hudson's Bay, pfd.	10s	Jan. 1	....
Hudson Bay M. S. ..	1	Dec. 13	Nov. 9
Hinde & Dauch	.25	Dec. 20	Dec. 1
Inter. C. Baking ..	.75	Dec. 28	Dec. 14
Indust. Accept. A ..	.50	Dec. 31	Nov. 30
Do., pref.	1.25	Dec. 31	Nov. 30
Inter. Nickel, c. ...	†.50	Dec. 31	Dec. 1
Imp. Tob. ord.	.10	Dec. 31	Nov. 16
Inter. Power, pfd. ..	1.75	Jan. 3	Dec. 10
Invest. Found.	•.25	Jan. 15	Dec. 15
Do., pref.	.75	Jan. 15	Dec. 15
Island M. Mines ...	.02½	Dec. 20	Nov. 19
Int. Metal	.25	Jan. 3	Dec. 10
Do., pfd. A pfd. ..	1.50	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
Inspiration M. ...	■.02	Jan. 15	Dec. 10
Inter. C. & Coke ..	.01½	Dec. 13	Dec. 9
Inter. Paints, pf. ..	1+.50	Jan. 12	Dec. 11
Jam. Pub. Service ..	.17	Jan. 3	Nov. 30
Do., pref.	1.75	Jan. 3	Nov. 30
Kerr-Addison G. ...	.08	Dec. 30	Nov. 30
Lake Dufault	■.02	Jan. 15	Jan. 5
Landed Banking	1	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Lambton Trust	1.50	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Lamaque Gold	.10	Feb. 1	Dec. 31
Lang, J. A.	.17½	Jan. 3	Dec. 10
Levy Bros.	.40	Dec. 27	Dec. 15
Lake Shore Mines ..	.20	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Lambton Loan ..	1+.50	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Loblaw Groc. Inc.	†.15	Feb. 25	Feb. 11
Lousiana Land	†.10	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Little Long Lac ...	■.04	Dec. 30	Dec. 10
MacL.-Cockshutt	.05	Dec. 30	Dec. 15
Marcus Loew's, pfd.	1.75	Dec. 31	Dec. 17
Mod. Containers ...	.30	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Do., pref.	1.37½	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Montreal Tele.	*.48	Jan. 15	Dec. 15
Murphy Paint	.20	Jan. 1	Dec. 10
Do., pref.	1.37½	Jan. 1	Dec. 10
McGill C. Coal	.01	Dec. 13	Dec. 9
Maritime Tel. ...	.17½	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
Do., pref.	.17½	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
Midland Loan	.40	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
McColl Fron., pfd. ..	1.50	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
MacKinnon S. S. p.	1.25	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Madsen R. Lake ..	.03	Dec. 16	Nov. 17
McKen. R. Lake .,	.02½	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Montreal Loan	.31¼	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Mtl. Refrig., pfd. ..	▲1.25	Dec. 16	Dec. 4
Montreal Cottons ..	1	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Do., pref.	1.75	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Melchers Distil., pf.	.30	Jan. 17	Dec. 15
McIntyre Porc.	1.11	Jan. 3	Nov. 1
Moneta Porc.	.02	Jan. 15	Dec. 22
Mitchell, Robt.	1	Des. 15	Nov. 15
Macassa Mines	.06	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Moore Corp., ...	.55½	Jan. 3	Dec. 1
Do., extra	.66½	Jan. 3	Dec. 1
Do., pref. A. B ..	†1.75	Jan. 3	Dec. 1
Nipissing Mines ...	■.10	Dec. 23	Nov. 27
Nor. Empire Mines .	.20	Dec. 15	Nov. 12
Nat. Grocers, pfd.	.37½	Jan. 1	Dec. 7
Niag. W. Weav. ..	.25	Dec. 31	Dec. 1
North Star Oil, pfd.	.08¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 6
Noranda Mines	1	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
New M. Ldry., pf.	1.62½	Dec. 20	Nov. 30
National Brew.	.50	Jan. 3	Dec. 3
Do., pref.	.43	Jan. 3	Dec. 3
Nat. Steel Car.	.25	Jan. 15	Dec. 15
National Trust	2	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Ontario Loan	1.25	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Ottawa Elec. Rly.	.50	Jan. 3	Dec. 1
Ogilvie Flour, c.	.25	Jan. 3	Nov. 26
Ottawa L. & Pr.	.15	Jan. 1	Nov. 10
Do., pref.	1.25	Jan. 1	Nov. 10
Ont. Steel Prod.	.25	Feb. 15	Jan. 15
Do., pref.	1.75	Feb. 15	Jan. 15
Page Hersey T.	1.25	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Para. Pictures.	†.40	Dec. 29	Dec. 10
Preston E. Dome ...	.05	Jan. 15	Dec. 15
Paymaster Cons. ...	■.01	Jan. 10	Dec. 10
Pickle Crow G. ...	.05	Dec. 31	Nov. 30
Power Corp., pfd. .	■1.50	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
Do., 2nd pref. ...	■.75	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
Paton Mfg.	1	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Do., pref.	1.75	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Pamour Porc.	.05	Dec. 20	Nov. 19
Placer Develop. ...	.25	Dec. 15	Nov. 24
Price Bros., pfd. ..	1.37½	Jan. 1	Nov. 30
Perron Gold	■.02	Dec. 31	Dec. 1
Proprietary M.	.08	Jan. 7	Dec. 7
Porto Rico Pr., p. ..	1.75	Jan. 3	Dec. 10
Premier Gold	.01	Jan. 15	Dec. 15
Remington Rand. ..	†.30	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Do., pref.	†1.12½	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Real Est. Loan	1	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Reliance Grain, p	■1.62½	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Do., arrears	1.62½	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Riverside Silk	.50	Jan. 3	Dec. 10
Rolland Paper	.15	Feb. 15	Feb. 5
Do., pref.	1.50	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Russell Indust.	.20	Dec. 27	Dec. 10
Do., pref.	1.75	Dec. 27	Dec. 10
Sherritt G M.	■.03	Dec. 22	Nov. 15
Sylvanite Gold	.03	Jan. 15	Nov. 15
Siscoe Gold M. ...	.01½	Dec. 15	Nov. 12
South. Can. Pwr., c.	.20	Feb. 15	Jan. 20
Do., pref.	■1.50	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
Simpsons, pref.	▲3	Dec. 15	Nov. 20
Stedman Bros.	.15	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Do., pref.	.75	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
St. Law. Corp. pf. ..	.25	Jan. 15	Dec. 27
St. Law. Paper, pfd.	.75	Dec. 21	Dec. 1
Do., ...	.75	Jan. 15	Dec. 27
Supersilk H., pf. ..	2.50	Jan. 3	Dec. 17
Sheep Creek M.	.03	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Sherwin Wms., pf. ..	1.75	Jan. 3	Dec. 10
Simon & Sons	.15	Dec. 23	Dec. 3

NOTICES

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and for other business, will be held at its banking house, number twenty-five King Street West, Toronto, on Tuesday, the fourteenth day of December next.

The chair will be taken at eleven o'clock a.m., Eastern Daylight Saving time.

By order of the Board,
S. M. WEDD,
General Manager.

Toronto, 8th October, 1943.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Corporation has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable

Monday, the Third Day of January

next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the Fifteenth day of December 1943.

By order of the Board.
Walter F. Watkins,
Secretary.

Toronto,
November 17th, 1943.

DOMINION WOOLLENS & WORSTEDS, LIMITED

Notice of Preferred Stock Dividend.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Three Per Cent (3%), being a dividend of Sixty Cents (60c) per share, has been declared on the 6% non-cumulative participating preferred shares of Dominion Woollens & Worsteds, Limited, payable the 3rd day of January, 1944, to shareholders of record the 8th of December, 1943.

By Order of the Board.
F. C. COCKBURN, Secretary.

Toronto, Ont.,
December 2, 1943.

The Toronto Mortgage Company

Quarterly Dividend

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $1.25 per share, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the Current Quarter, and that the same will be payable on and after

3rd January, 1944,

to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 15th instant.

By order of the Board,
WALTER GILLESPIE,
Manager.

2nd December, 1943.

MacLeod-Cockshutt Gold Mines, Limited

(No Personal Liability)

INTERIM DIVIDEND

NOTICE is hereby given that an interim dividend of five cents per share has been declared by the Directors of MacLeod-Cockshutt Gold Mines, Limited (no personal liability), payable in Canadian Funds on December 30th, 1943, to shareholders of record December 15th, 1943.

The Canadian 15% Tax will be deducted from dividends paid to non-residents.

By order of the Board,
J. M. MACINTOSH, K.C.,
Secretary.

Toronto, December 3rd, 1943.

THE FOUNDATION COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of thirty-five (35c) cents per share for the Quarter ending December 31, 1943, has been declared on the No Par Value Common Stock of the Company, payable January 21, 1944, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on December 31, 1943.

By Order of the Board.
C. E. GREARSON,
Secretary.

Montreal, December 2, 1943.

BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER CORPORATION, LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 62

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Fifty cents (50c) per Share on Class "A" Shares has been declared for the three months ending December 31st, 1943, payable by cheque dated January 15th, 1944, to shareholders as of record at the close of business on December 31st, 1943. Such cheques will be mailed on January 14th, 1944, by the Montreal Trust Company from Vancouver.

By Order of the Board,
J. A. BRICE,
Secretary.

Vancouver, B.C.
December 3rd, 1943.

Dividends Declared (Cont'd)

Do., pref.	1.75	Dec. 23	Dec. 3
Standard Fuel, pf.	1+1	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Sterling Trust	$1.50	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Tor. Gen. Trusts	1	Jan. 3	Dec. 10
Toronto Mortgage ..	1.25	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Tamblyn, G.	.20	Jan. 3	Dec. 10
Do., pref.	.62½	Jan. 3	Dec. 10
Teck Hughes G.	.10	Feb. 1	Dec. 31
Tip Top Tailors ..	.07½	Jan. 1	Dec. 1
Do., pref.	1.75	Jan. 1	Dec. 1
Tooke Bros. c.	.25	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Traders Fin. A rts. ..	1	Jan. 3	Dec. 31
Do. (B) rts.	1	Jan. 3	Dec. 31
Do., pref.	1.50	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Twin C. Rapid, pf. ..	1.75	Dec. 24	Dec. 18
Unit. Gold Eq.	■.05	Dec. 30	Dec. 15
United Corp., B.	.20	Dec. 30	Dec. 10
Ventures, ...	■.10	Dec. 30	Dec. 2
Viau, pref.	1.25	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
West. Grocers	.75	Jan. 15	Dec. 15
Do., pref.	1.75	Jan. 15	Dec. 15
West Koot. Pr., pfd.	1.75	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Weston Geo., c.	.20	Jan. 3	Dec. 4
Walker-Good.	1	Dec. 1*	Nov. 12
Do., pref.	.25	Dec. 15	Nov. 12
Wilsil	.25	Jan. 2	Dec. 1
Wr. Hargreaves ..	.06¼	Jan. 3	Nov. 26

■Subject to approval of Foreign Exchange Control Board. ▲On arrears.

†Payable in N. Y. funds.

‡ Plus 75c, payable in 5% pref. stock in ratio of 1 pref. for each 13 1/3 sh. A or B held, payable Dec. 2/43 of record Nov. 12. Fractional sh. in cash.

•Initial. *After deducting corporate income tax.

WANTED

St. Catherine Stanley Realty 3½ — 1957

A. J. Pattison, Jr. & Co.
Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto
EL. 5101

DIVIDEND NOTICES

Western Grocers Limited

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS

Notice is hereby given that the following dividends have been declared:

On the Preference Shares 1¾% ($1.75) for the current quarter;

On the Common Shares, 75c per share;

Payable January 15th, 1944, to shareholders of record December 15th, 1943.

By order of the Board.
W. P. Riley,
President.

Dominion Glass Company Limited

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent (1¾%) has been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company for the quarter ending the 31st day of December, 1943.

Notice is also hereby given that a dividend of one and one-quarter per cent (1¼%) has been declared on the COMMON STOCK of the Company for the quarter ending the 31st day of December, 1943.

The above Dividends will be paid on Saturday, the 15th day of January, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business Tuesday, the 28th day of December, 1943.

By Order of the Board.
MERVYN OFFER,
Secretary.

Montreal, 23rd November, 1943.

LITTLE LONG LAC GOLD MINES LIMITED
25 King Street West, Toronto, Ontario

Dividend Notice—Dividend No. 21

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 4c per share has been declared by the Directors of Little Long Lac Gold Mines Limited payable in Canadian funds, pending approval of the Foreign Exchange Control Board, on December 30th, 1943, to shareholders of record at the close of business, December 10th, 1943.

By Order of the Board.
J. A. McFADYEN,
Ass't. Secretary-Treasurer.

November 30, 1943.

Chartered Trust and Executor Company

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1% has been declared on the paid-up capital stock of Chartered Trust and Executor Company for the quarter ending December 31st, 1943, payable January 3rd, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business December 15th, 1943.

By Order of the Board.
E. W. McNEILL,
Secretary.

Dated at Toronto, November 18th, 1943.

The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Limited

Notice is hereby given that the one hundred and thirtieth quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent (1¾%), being at the rate of seven per cent (7%) per annum, for the quarter ending November 30th, 1943, on the Preferred Stock of the Company has been declared, payable to Shareholders of record the 10th day of December, 1943, and that cheques will be mailed on January 3rd, 1944.

Books not closed.

By Order of the Board.
P. W. HOLLINGWORTH,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, Que.,
November 25, 1943.

McCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL COMPANY LIMITED

Preferred Stock Dividend No. 64

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of $1.50 per share being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum has been declared on the 6% Cumulative Preferred Stock of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited for the quarter ending December 31st, 1943, payable January 15th, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business December 31st, 1943.

By Order of the Board.
FRED HUNT,
Secretary.

November 25th, 1943.

The B. Greening Wire Company, Limited

Common Dividend No. 25

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Directors of The B. Greening Wire Company, Limited, held in the office of the Company on November 29th, 1943, a dividend of Fifteen cents per share on the Common Shares of the Company was declared payable January 3rd, 1944, to shareholders of record December 1st, 1943.

F. J. MAW,
Secretary.

Hamilton, Ont., December 2nd, 1943.

The Murphy Paint Company Limited

The following quarterly dividends have been declared by the Board of Directors payable on 1st January, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business on 10th day December, 1943.

Preferred Stock—1⅜% (being at the rate of 5½% per annum).

Common Stock—Twenty cents (0.20) per share on the No Par Value shares.

P. L. TOD,
Secretary.

Montreal, 29th November, 1943.

Consolidated Bakeries of Canada Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of twenty cents (20c) per share on the outstanding shares in the capital stock of Consolidated Bakeries of Canada Limited has been declared payable on the 3rd day of January, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 10th day of December, 1943.

By order of the Board.
H. O. NEALE,
Secretary.

THE WASHINGTON LETTER

Find Huge Postwar Market Waits Autos, Radios and Refrigerators

By LAWRENCE SULLLIVAN

WASHINGTON.—The first concrete estimate of the U. S. postwar market for household hard goods—machinery, equipment and appliances—has been published by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, following a nationwide sampling of the potential market.

This study indicates that 64% of all U. S. families will purchase at least one item of household equipment within six months of the end of the war. About 2.6 million families have set aside reserves for a new mechanical refrigerator; 2.1 million want a washing machine; 3.7 million intend to buy automobiles; 2.6 million want radios first, and 840,000 want sewing machines.

About 39% of the families intend to make home repairs within six months of the end of the war, including almost 3 million outside paint jobs.

In the agricultural areas, 67% of the farmers intend to have additional improvements on their establishments, principally in new barns, fences, tenant houses, and drainage facilities.

The house-to-house sampling questionnaire, based on the Gallup Poll methods, revealed that 61% of the U. S. families regard themselves as able to save something from income during the last two years, and 39% reported themselves unable to save. Further examination developed, however, that many families do not instinctively think of insurance and war bonds as savings. After these corrections, 84% of the families surveyed were found to be current savers.

This dollars-and-cents survey of the potential postwar market for suspended production items appears as perhaps the most practical and effective bit of postwar planning to date by either government or industry in the U. S.

• • •

Up War Output 20%

●Although there has been scattered evidence throughout U. S. industry during the last two months that war production has passed its peak, the 1944 outlook published this week by the War Production Board calls for approximately 20% more war production next year.

"The war production job which lies ahead in 1944 is at least 20% bigger than the excellent job done this year," said Charles E. Wilson, vice-chairman of WPB.

"Not only is the job a bigger one," Mr. Wilson explained, "but one which in many ways is more difficult since we are entering a phase in which changes in the program—changes that may be sudden and cannot be foreseen—produce problems requiring the greatest ingenuity and the most thorough application for their solution. Our job for many months to come is to produce munitions in an ever-increasing flow."

Mr. Wilson stated that as to facilities, "we now have practically everything in place; we have raw materials under control and, although there are some bad spots as to manpower, in this field too, things are in better shape than many are inclined to believe."

While reconversion will play some part in the 1944 picture, "we must get it out of people's heads that the war is finished. Our main job is to increase supplies."

More Farm Machinery

●Possibilities for larger allocations of agricultural machinery and food processing equipment for Canada are being surveyed here this week by a new Joint Committee of the Combined Production and Resources Board.

The committee is under the chairmanship of J. S. Duncan, Toronto, president of Massey-Harris. The U. S. members were selected from the War Production Board and the War Food Administration. The first meeting of the committee was held Dec. 3, in the offices of the War Production Board, with Mr. Duncan presiding.

This is the first joint committee set up under the CPRB plan with the Canadian member designated as chairman.

The first project of the committee will be to organize an expanded production schedule for both agricultural machinery and food processing equipment in line with the larger food production quotas established for 1944. In both countries, lack of processing equipment curtailed maximum possible food distribution in 1943. Now that basic metals are in more liberal supply, the joint committee will seek to make them available promptly to those plants which have manpower to turn out more food equipment.

• • •

Gordon Makes Survey

●Donald Gordon, chairman of WPTB, made a hurried survey of the U. S. price control picture last week for its possible bearing on Canadian developments during the next few months. Although he declined to comment on his conclusions, it may be assumed that he found the bitter legislative contest over U. S. food subsidies a matter of interest.

Many difficult pressures on Canadian prices flow across the border from the U. S., and Chairman Gordon is compelled, despite his reluctance to do anything which might influence U. S. policy, to be fully informed concerning U. S. trends and prospects.

At an informal press conference Mr. Gordon won stout new friends by his frank and informing survey of Canada's winning fight against wartime inflation. One of his interviewers recalled, however, that the recent increase in U. S. coal prices doubtless would impose an added burden on the Canadian subsidy program, from a quarter over which the Canadian Government could have no official control.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

BRALORNE MINES LIMITED

(Non-Personal Liability)

Dividend No. 37

NOTICE is hereby given that a Quarterly Dividend of 20 cents per share and an Extra Dividend of 10 cents per share have been declared on the paid-up capital stock of the company, payable on the 15th day of January, 1944, to shareholders of record as of December 20th, 1943.

By Order of the Board.
RONALD GRACE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Vancouver, B.C.,
December 6, 1943.

Canadian Celanese Limited,
**1401 McGill College Avenue,
MONTREAL, P.Q., CANADA**

December 7, 1943

The Board of Directors has this day taken the following action with respect to Interest and Dividends:

Income Funding Rights

March 15, 1944, has been fixed as the date on which interest in respect of the year 1943 will be paid to the holders of Income Funding Rights of record at the close of business on December 31, 1943.

Seven Percent Cumulative Participating Preferred Stock

One Dollar Seventy-five Cents ($1.75) per share, which shall be deemed to be for the three months period from October 1, 1943 to December 31, 1943, has been declared payable December 31, 1943 to the holders of record at the close of business on December 17, 1943.

The amount of participating dividend to which the holders of the Seven Percent Cumulative Participating Preferred Stock are entitled for the year 1943 will be determined when the Company's accounts for the year have been closed.

Common Stock

Twenty-five Cents (25c) per share in respect of the fourth quarter of 1943; and, in addition, an extra dividend of Twenty-five Cents (25c) per share have been declared payable December 31, 1943, to the holders of record at the close of business on December 17, 1943.

H. BLANCKE,
Secretary

DIVIDEND NOTICE

International Paints (Canada) Limited

The regular dividend of 5% for the twelve months ended September 30th, 1943, and an additional dividend on account of arrears of 2½% or 50 cents per share, have been declared on the new 5% Cumulative Participating Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on January 12th, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 11th, 1943.

By Order of the Board.
D. R. W. McKEAN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, December 1st, 1943.

The Easy Washing Machine Company Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

A dividend of 25c per share on the common stock of the company has been declared from 1943 earnings, payable January 3rd, 1944, to shareholders of record December 20th, 1943.

Persons holding certificates not registered in their names, commonly known as "street" certificates, should have them registered in their name by the company's transfer agent, Toronto General Trusts Corporation, 253 Bay Street, Toronto, on or before 20th of December next.

C. H. LEGG,
Secretary.

Canada Machinery Corporation Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Directors of Canada Machinery Corporation Limited have declared a dividend of fifty cents per share on the No Par Value Common Shares of the Company, payable on December 21st, 1943, to shareholders of record on the books of the Company on the 10th day of December, 1943.

By Order of the Board.
J. G. GIBSON,
Secretary.

November 27th, 1943.

The Canadian Light and Power Company

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of one-half of one per cent (½ of 1%) has been declared on the outstanding shares of the Company for the half year ending December 31, 1943, payable January 15, 1944, to shareholders of record December 24, 1943.

By Order of the Board.
H. G. BUDDEN,
Secretary.

Montreal, December 6, 1943.

The Ontario Loan & Debenture Company

226th DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a Quarterly Dividend of $1.25 per share for the current quarter ending 31st December, 1943, has been declared on the paid up Capital Stock of this Company and will be payable at the Company's Office, London, Ontario, on the 3rd January, 1944, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th December, 1943.

By Order of the Board.
T. H. MAIN,
Manager.

London, Ontario,
30th November, 1943.

The Business Of Farming

By GORDON L. SMITH

In debating the present bacon controversey two or three facts have not been given the prominence many observers believe they deserve.

In the first place, the feed situation has received little mention, yet this is really the final limiting factor in our production. It is impossible to raise hogs, to be turned into bacon for the British or any other market, without an adequate supply of cheap grain, preferably barley and oats, though wheat can be used if not needed more urgently for human consumption.

• • •

Feed Supplies Shrink

A year ago this country harvested a record crop of feed grains. This season, however, the yield was away down, in some parts of Canada less than half the outturn of 1942. That is one point that must be kept in mind.

Another is the fact that even with the abundant crops of last year, by far the greatest hog output in our history, and rigid restrictions on slaughtering pork for domestic use, Canadian farmers were unable to fill their bacon quota for Great Britain on time. Instead of shipping the specified 675 million pounds in 12 months, actual volume, when the figures are totalled, will be found to be down from 75 to 100 million pounds.

• • •

Quality Endangered

A third factor that has received scant publicity in the present controversy is quality. For years official spokesmen for the various governments, the packers and others have been emphasizing that if Canada were ever to secure a permanent place on the British bacon market only the very best quality should be exported. This top quality, as the English consumer understood it, was long, slim sides of bacon, with lean and fat evenly distributed. By no means all the bacon that went to Britain in the year just closing was of that top quality and some of it was probably a poor sort of advertisement for Canada either now or after the war.

• • •

Critical of Authorities

None of the above points will make news to the average commercial raiser of hogs. He has been familiar with the general situation for months, perhaps a year. His chief complaint has been that the authorities do not seem to have recognized the situation until it was suddenly announced that the British bacon quota was being sliced from 675 million pounds to a minimum of 450, and liquidation, already heavy, was speeded to near panic proportions.

The average hog raiser believes that with more continuous planning and advance warnings both production and exports could have been kept on a much more even keel.

• • •

Poultry and Lambs

Not only in hog production have there been sudden and upsetting moves from food headquarters at Ottawa.

Over a year ago poultry and egg production was seriously hit by some unexpected price juggling which discouraged many farmers to the point of promptly going out of poultry raising just at a time when Britain was calling for more eggs.

More recently there was an upset in lamb prices immediately before the fall run started from western Canada. A special campaign had resulted in lamb production being boosted materially and then just before the resulting crop started moving to market, prices nearly collapsed.

In some cases agricultural officials are blamed for these disturbing moves; in others the WPTB. It is admitted that prices had got out of line, but it is claimed that bad judgment and timing were used in correcting the situation. Many farmers feel that either practical agricultural opinion was not solicited or it was scorned before official policy was decided.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

Lake Dufault Mines, Limited

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an interim dividend of 2 cents per share has been declared by the Directors of Lake Dufault Mines, Limited, payable in Canadian funds on January 15th, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business, January 5th, 1944.

The payment of this dividend is subject to the Approval of the Foreign Exchange Control Board.

By Order of the Board.
A. G. FULTON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ont.,
December 6th, 1943.

Anglo-Huronian Limited

DIVIDEND NO. 13

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of Ten Cents (10c) per share, in Canadian Funds, on the issued capital stock of the Company has been declared payable January 21st, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business December 15th, 1943.

J. INGRAM,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, December 4th, 1943.

Borden's

COMMON DIVIDEND No. 135

The final dividend for the year 1943 of sixty cents (60¢) per share has been declared on the outstanding common stock of this Company, payable December 20, 1943, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 7, 1943. Checks will be mailed.

The Borden Company
E. L. NOETZEL, Treasurer

THE STERLING TRUSTS CORPORATION

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1½% for the current half year ending December 31st, 1943, has been declared on the paid up capital stock of the Corporation, and will be payable on January 3rd, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 20th, 1943.

By Order of the Board,
E. R. MEREDITH,
Secretary

Canadian Bronze Company, Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

The quarterly Dividend of 1¼% on the PREFERRED STOCK of CANADIAN BRONZE COMPANY, LIMITED, has been declared payable the 1st day of February, 1944, to Stockholders of record as of the 10th day of January, 1944.

Also a quarterly Dividend of Thirty-seven and one-half (37½c) Cents per Share, together with an interim dividend of Fifty (50c) Cents per Share, has been declared on the present outstanding COMMON STOCK of CANADIAN BRONZE COMPANY, LIMITED, for the three months ending January 31st, 1944. Payable the 1st day of February, 1944, to Stockholders of record as of the 10th day of January, 1944.

By Order of the Board,
W. C. PAQUETTE,
Secretary.

Montreal, P.Q.,
November 26, 1943.

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Maple Leaf's Year A Record

Earnings from operations at approximately $3 millions and of net profits before taxes reported in the annual statement of the Maple Leaf Milling Co. Ltd. are regarded to be the best in the company's history.

D. C. McLachlan, president and general manager, stated at the annual meeting of shareholders that these earnings compare very favorably with those of any other company in the milling industry.

The large proportion of earnings taken by taxes, actually 75% of the net profit, does seem a little hard on shareholders who have received no dividends since 1930, he thought. Actually net profit after taxes works out to 1¾ cents on the dollar of sales—a margin any businessman would regard as hopelessly inadequate for safe operation, observed the president.

It is intended shortly to apply to the Board of Referees to determine the standard profits of the company on a fair basis. As there has been unavoidable delay in appearing before the Board of Referees, company statements for the past three fiscal years have been prepared on a conservative basis.

Bought Idle Mill

Maple Leaf brought into operation an idle mill of 6,000 bbl. capacity immediately after outbreak of war. Of sizeable capacity, this mill had not been operated in peacetime and hence was entirely available for export business.

Both mills at Port Colborne operated virtually at capacity throughout the year, furnishing vital supplies of flour to the United Nations in all parts of the world, as well as the considerably enlarged domestic demand, despite an acute labor shortage and difficulties in obtaining replacement parts and new equipment.

The industry is looking forward to a considerable period of postwar activity, Mr. McLachlan stated, due to the fact that Canada will undoubtedly be called upon to supply flour and food of all kinds to the liberated countries.

Find "Largest Magnetite Range"

Ontario Geologist Tells Potentialities of Big Ore Body

North of Sault Ste. Marie in the Algoma District where Canadian iron mining was a thriving business in the last war and where it was resumed in 1939 at the Helen mine of Algoma Steel Corp., iron mining is again taking on new stature with two properties past the prospect stage as far as iron potentialities are concerned.

One of these properties — the Josephine-Ruth hematite-siderite operation of Sherritt-Gordon and Frobisher Exploration Co. has received considerable publicity. But another which may be equally or even more important—the Goulais River deposit—has been showing impressive mine-making results as indicated by the limited data given out by Algoma Steel, whose iron mining subsidiary, Algoma Ore Properties, owns the main deposits. Since 1940 roughly 100,000 ft. of diamond drilling has been completed and in the last Algoma Steel annual report it was stated that 50 million tons of magnetite concentrating ore had been outlined.

The importance of the Goulais River iron range is confirmed in a preliminary statement of Dr. E. S. Moore made available to The Financial Post through the Ontario Department of Mines for which Dr. Moore is now preparing a report following extensive investigations on the ground.

Key Facts Discovered

Among the important facts brought out by Dr. Moore are:

1. The Goulais River range is now estimated by Algoma's engineer (presumably George W. MacLeod) to have 70 million tons of ore indicated or about 70% of the tonnage outlined at the present Helen producing property.

2. Iron content runs 31 to 33%, and ore is susceptible to economic concentration. (Siderite ore from the Helen mine is mined with a 36% iron content.)

3. A large tonnage can be secured by cheap open pit mining.

4. In the Cowie Lake section, where bulk of the ore is located, widths of as much as 250 ft. of ore have been secured in drilling to 1,200 ft. vertical depth.

Dr. Moore's summary of the Goulais River Iron range picture follows:

Near Algoma Central

"This range is situated in township 22, ranges 12 and 13, south of the Goulais River. It lies about 12 miles east of the Algoma Central & Hudson Bay Railroad and may be reached by a rough tractor road from Mile 60 on the railroad. The range is about two miles long, extending from near the Goulais River on the north to the vicinity of Morrison Lake on the south. It is mainly in range 12 and this part is controlled by Algoma Ore Properties, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Algoma Steel Corp. The extension of the iron formation into range 13 forms the property known as the Hillier claims, or the McPhail property.

"The range consists of siliceous banded iron formation. The iron range is not ore-bearing throughout its whole length but drilling has been done on four sections which may be designated as the Cowie Lake, Gut Lake, Tony Lake and Morrison Lake sections.

"The Cowie Lake section contains the bulk of the ore and the formation has a maximum width of about 300 ft. at the surface. In the Gut Lake and Tony Lake sections, the ore bodies are about 60 ft. in width and in the Morrison Lake section, the maximum is about 180 ft. In the Cowie Lake section, the formation has been drilled to a vertical depth of over 1,200 ft. and as much as 250 ft. of ore found at that depth. It is believed that it will extend to much greater depth in the central part of this section. Seven holes were drilled on the Hillier claims in 1912 but no further drilling has been done since then.

Largest Magnetite Deposit

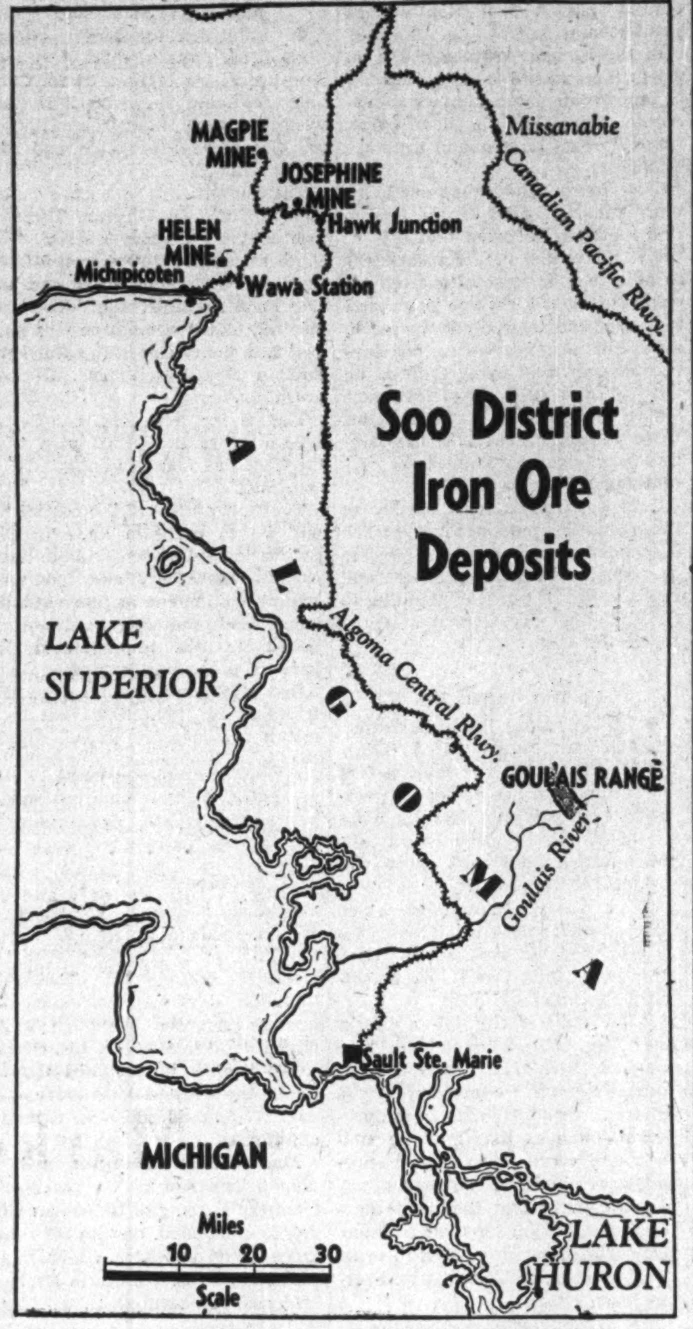
"Algoma Ore Properties Ltd. started an extensive and systematic diamond drilling campaign on its property in 1941 and this is still in progress. Around 100,000 ft. of drilling has already been done and the company's engineer has estimated that 70 million tons of ore has been indicated. I have not yet computed the tonnage but think the above figure reasonable, and that this is the largest quantity of magnetite so far proven in any iron range in Canada. This range occurs in rough country and in the Cowie Lake section hills rise about 200 ft. above the lake. The iron formation runs through some of these hills and dips very steeply so a large tonnage of ore can be mined from open pits.

"The ore consists of fine-grained silica and magnetite low in sulphur and phosphorus. The total iron averages about 31% to 33%, in places as high as 40% and all but about 4% to 5% is magnetic and subject to extraction by a magnetic separator. Experiments have shown that it is not necessary to fine grind all the ore and by taking off fractions a good recovery can be achieved thus reducing the high cost of fine grinding for the total output. The concentrates can either be sintered or nodulized, the latter being the cheaper method."

Concentrate to 64% Iron

While the Goulais River deposits are further from water transport than the Helen deposits they are closer to the Algoma Steel plants at Sault Ste. Marie. Higher rail transportation costs, if these should be experienced, might be offset by a higher grade of product. Algoma Steel engineers estimate that a concentrate with a 64% iron content can be turned out from Goulais ore.

The fact that all the Goulais River ore is not likely to require fine grinding is an important factor in possible future commerical utilization of the ore. The necessity of fine grinding is understood to have been a factor standing in the way of utilization of Moose Mountain iron (along with its remote location near Sudbury) but fine grinding is not expected to present a similar problem with Goulais River ore.



On this map are shown the Soo District's chief iron ore mines: the producing Helen mine and the new Goulais River range, both controlled by Algoma Steel, Corp., and the Josephine-Ruth property of Sherritt-Gordon and Frobisher Exploration.

As a concentrating ore proposition, the Goulais River deposits represent a possibility for the Ontario iron bounty of 2c. per unit of contained iron in concentrates turned out. This would work out, if granted, at $1.28 a ton for a concentrate containing 64% iron.

With gradual depletion of high grade hematite iron ores from the Mesabi deposits in the United States. it has been suggested that lower grade siderite and magnetite deposits whose ores can be concentrated are likely to receive great attention. ,Goulais River. appears likely to be one of these.

Prospectors Association Gives Details of Program

With messages from Hon. T. A. Crerar, Dominion Minister of Mines and Natural Resources, and ministers of mines of several of the provinces, the preliminary program for the Prospectors and Developers Association 1944 lecture series, being held in 14 mining centres across Canada, Jan. 11 to Mar. 7, has now been issued.

The lecture series is launched in co-operation with the Dominion, Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia Departments of Mines; meetings in Vancouver are being co-sponsored by British Columbia and Yukon Chambers of Mines.

750 Prospectors Active

Last year 750 prospectors were active in the field, it is stated, many more than in the two or three preceding years. Part of increased activity is attributed to interest in prospecting arising out of meetings held in 11 centres last year.

To defray expenses of the lecture series, membership fees are being asked of $100 per mining company, $25 for other companies and $2 for individual memberships. Meetings are open to all those with an active interest in mining and it is thought that forum discussions will be particularly valuable to those interested in mine investment and financing.

Preliminary program arrangements for the first part of the lecture tour is given below.

Toronto, Royal York, Jan. 11

Speech: Speaker:
Ontario Mining, 1943—H. C. Ricaby.
Larder-Kirkland Dist.—J. E. Thompson.
Porcupine to Malartic—G. W. H. Norman.
Sault Dist. Prospecting—E. S. Moore.
Eastern Quebec—I. W. Jones.
Geophysics & Exploration—A. A. Brant.

Toronto, Royal York, Jan. 12

Geology of Ore Deposits—J. W. Ambrose.
Red Lake & Prospecting—H. C. Horwood.
Yukon: Route to Orient—H. S. Bostock.
Prospecting Fact & Theory—E. L. Bruce.
N.W.T. Mineral Frontiers—A. W. Jolliffe.
The Missanabie Area—H. C. Horwood.

Montreal, Mount Royal, Jan. 17

Geology of Ore Deposits—J. W. Ambrose.
Que. Prospecting & Mining—B. T. Denis.
Labrador Prospecting—J. E. Retty.
Porcupine to Malartic—G. W. H. Norman.
Kirkland to Louvicourt—M. E. Wilson.
Eastern Quebec—I. W. Jones.
Early Quebec Mining—R. Taschereau.
Role of the Prospector—J. Y. Murdoch.

Bourlamaque, P.Q., Coulson, Jan. 20

Minerals & Recognition—J. W. Ambrose.
Minerals of N. W. Quebec——
Opening a Prospect—J. W. Ambrose.

Bourlamaque, P.Q., Coulson, Jan. 21

Que. Prospecting & Mining—B. T. Denis.
Geophysical Prospecting—T. Koulomzine.
Que. Aid to Prospectors—B. T. Denis.
Porcupine to Malartic—G. W. H. Norman.
East of Bourlamaque—E. Goranson.
Early Days in Harricanaw—J. P. Norrie.
Canada's Mining Industry—Forum.

Noranda, Noranda Hot., Jan. 24

Minerals & Recognition—J. W. Ambrose.
Minerals of N. W. Quebec—
East of Bourlamaque—E. Goranson.

Noranda, Noranda Hotel, Jan. 25

Que. Prospecting & Mining—B. T. Denis.
Opening a Prospect—A. C. Lee.
Geology of Ore Deposits—J. W. Ambrose.
Porcupine to Malartic—G. W. H. Norman.
Que. Aid to Prospectors—B. T. Denis.
East Kirkland to Larder—J. E. Thompson.
Canada's Mining Industry—Forum.

Kirkland Lake, Park Lane, Jan. 28

Minerals & Recognition—J. W. Ambrose.
Kirkland-Larder Ores—J. E. Thompson.

Kirkland Lake, Park Lane, Jan. 29

Opening a Prospect—A. C. Lee.
Porcupine to Malartic—J. W. Ambrose.
Kirkland Lake-Louvicourt—M. E. Wilson.
Que. Prospecting & Mining—B. T. Denis.
Early Kirkland Mining—Maj. J. MacMillan.
Canada's Mining Industry—Forum.

Timmins, Empire Hot., Feb. 1 & 2

Structural Geology (Feb. 1) Martin & Dunbar.
Minerals & Recognition—J. W. Ambrose.
Porcupine Rocks and Ores—M. E. Hurst.
Porcupine to Malartic—J. W. Ambrose.
Kirkland Lake-Louvicourt—M. E. Wilson.
Possible Porcupine Extensions — M. E. Hurst.
Early Porcupine Mining—R. J. Ennis.
Canada's Mining Industry—Forum.

Haileybury, Haileybury Hot., Feb. 4

Cobalt Rocks & Ore—W. D. Harding.
Kirkland-Louvicourt Zone—M. E. Wilson.
Geology of Ore Deposits—J. W. Ambrose.
Mattawan Mineral Deposits—W. D. Harding.
Possible Porcupine Extensions — M. E. Hurst.
Ontario's Mining Future—Hon. Les Frost.
Canada's Mining Industry—Forum.

The Week in Oils

From Our Own Correspondent

CALGARY.—When the Alberta Public Utilities Board commenced its probe of Turner-Valley-Calgary Pipeline Rate early in November, the initial presentation made it obvious that:

(1) The Valley Pipeline Co. would plug for a boost in rates, and hope to maintain the rates at least at the current level;

(2) The Alberta Government would attempt to prove that pipeline profits have been excessive, and that a reduction in rates is justified.

Because the volume of oil remaining to be recovered in the field is the prime factor in determining what pipeline charges will be fair to both producer and transporter in the future, it could be expected that pipeline company and government experts would give widely divergent estimates of the recoverable reserves. The testimony being presented is bearing this out.

• • •

What Experts Say

As at Oct. 1, 1943, the recoverable oil reserves remaining in Turner Valley totalled about 126.4 million bbls., the Alberta Government's expert, Dr. B. B. Boatright, declared. The petroleum engineer from Texas, who played an important part as a Government witness before the McGillivray Commission in 1938-39, stated his belief that the remaining reserves included 120.5 million bbls. of crude oil, one million bbls. naphtha, and 4.8 million bbls. of natural gasoline. Dr. Boatright estimated the original recoverable reserves of the field at 189 million bbls., of which slightly over 63 million bbls. had been produced by the end of Sept., 1943.

Dr. Boatright's estimate contrasts sharply with the evidence given earlier by Royalite Oil Co. engineer, Vernon Taylor. Mr. Taylor did not attempt to estimate total remaining reserves, but dealt only with estimated recovery for the eight-year period, 1943 to 1950 inclusive. Production for this period, from both present wells and wells yet to be completed, he estimated at 39.8 million bbls.

(During the first nine months of 1943 Turner Valley actual yield was 7,166,680 bbls., including 331,819 bbls. of natural gasoline, 6,795,112 bbls. of limestone crude, 36,112 bbls. of limestone naphtha, and 3,637 bbls. of shallow crude. Deducting this yield, Mr. Taylor's estimate would allow for production of only some 32.7 million bbls. during the remaining 87 months of his 8-year period.)

• • •

Differ on Well Locations

Mr. Taylor estimated that about 288 wells would be the crude oil area's limit, this estimate allowing for only 75 new wells. Dr Boatright estimated that as many as 440 wells could be drilled within the present known limits. Mr. Taylor and other witnesses for the Valley Pipeline Co. have so far made no reference to possible further extension of the proven area in both the south and north sections of the field.

Both pipeline company and Government witnesses have access to all the accumulated data on Turner Valley well performance. As was the case with the experts who testified before the McGillivray Commission in 1938-39, these witnesses find the data subject to varying interpretations.

It would appear that the pipeline company experts have drawn from the data a vastly more conservative view than the Government witnesses; that their estimates of ultimate yield from current wells are somewhat under the government estimates for the same wells; that they have largely discounted the possible reserves in the northerly central west flank (north half twp. 19, south half twp. 20), while the Government's Dr. Boatright anticipates a considerable recovery here; that they do not take into account any possible further extensions to the field, while Dr. Boatright suggests that the full limits of Turner Valley are yet to be determined.

Several references were made to the testimony submitted to the McGillivray Commission in 1938-39. At that time Dr. Boatright estimated reserves at between 171 million and 256 million bbls., dependent on area finally proven up (per acre recovery estimated 17,000 bbls.). At that time, Royalite's Alex. Duessen estimated reserve at 122.4 million bbls., while Imperial Oils' T. A. Link estimated reserve at 107.9 million bbls., and Royalite's A. J. Davies estimated reserves at 113 million bbls.

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Trading Volume Shows Speed-up

Plaxton, McDonnell & Co., state a firmer trend developed among the over-the-counter stocks during the past week. Trading volume accelerated.

Acme Farmers Dairy preferred firmed 1 point at 85 bid. Atlas Steels common was quoted 28-28. Brown Co. common eased fractionally at $1.45-$1.75. B. C. Sugar lost 2 points at 74-75.

Canadian Industries B sold at 138 for a gain of 2 points. Federal Foundries & Steel lost 1c at 13c-17c. Federal Grain $6.50 preferred gained ½ point at 74-77. Great Lakes Power $7.00 preferred showed a similar gain at 111 bid. Loblaw Inc. gained fractionally at 10¼-11¼. Morrison Brass Units was quoted 10-13½. Premier Trust gained 1 point at 38-39½.

A Year End Message From the TROUBLE-FINDER

In advertisements during the past 12 months, I have been telling and re-telling the simple story of how The Boiler Inspection Company applies the principle of prevention in engineering insurance.

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The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Co. of Canada

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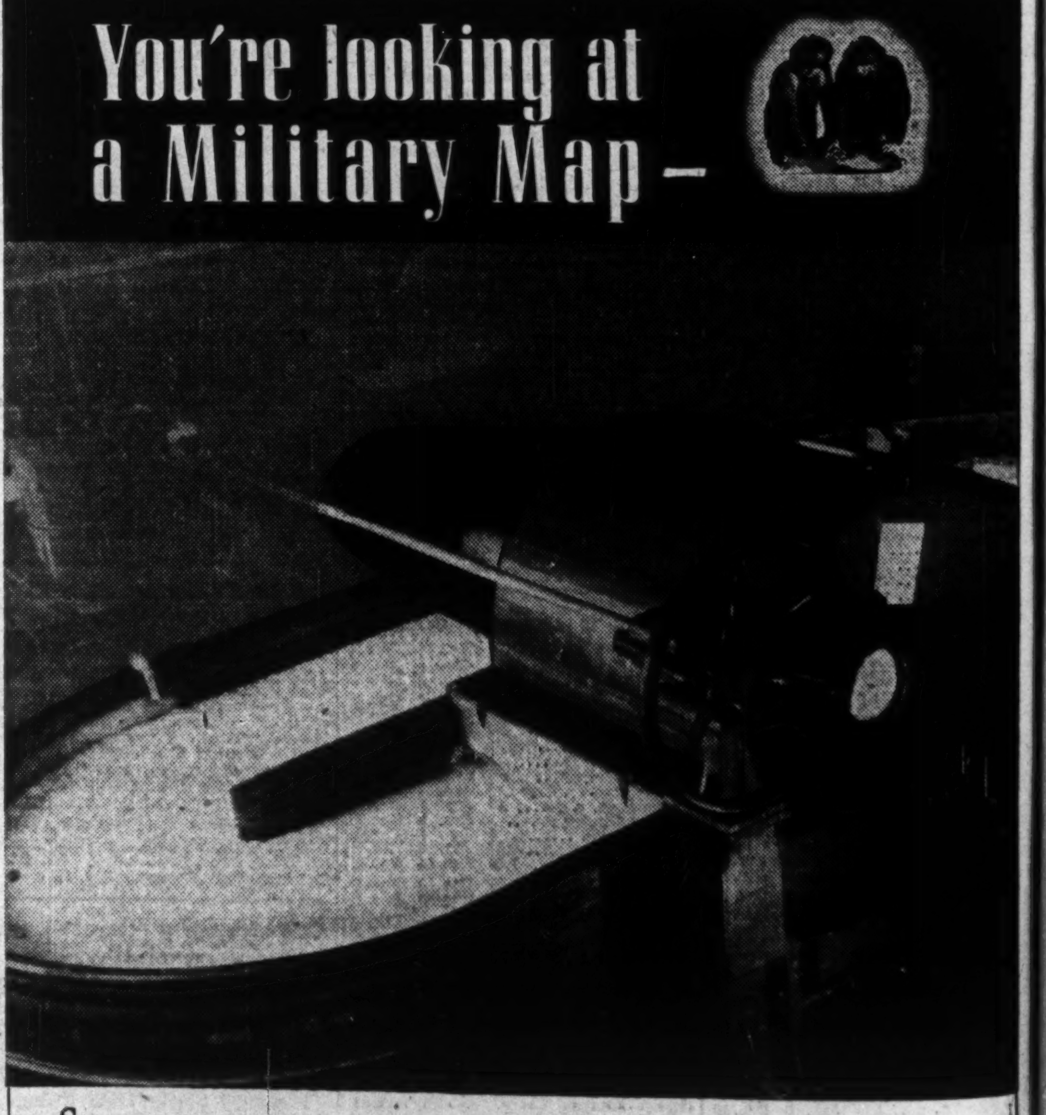

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TSE Trades 10% More Stock in November

Number of shares traded on Toronto Stock Exchange during November increased more than 10% over October and about 50% over Nov., 1942. Shares traded totalled 9.1 millions.

Value was up $2.5 millions at $16.2 millions, compared with Oct., 1943, and $9.5 millions in Nov., 1942.

What's Ahead for Canada

(Continued from page 11)

only use 22 million acres of a usable 352 million acres of arable land. We could increase any of our field crops three times over. Every increase of population would allow of more intensive cultivation. The physical yield of the ground under intensive small crops (market garden cultivation) could be made, in dead weight or in nutrition, twenty to one of what it is now. The soil of Canada, I imagine, could (physically) feed all western civilization.

The livestock and poultry that feed from our pastures could similarly be increased. It has been calculated our food crop for men and animals three to one, we could still have land to raise six billion hens (one acre feeds thirty).

Of our coastal fisheries there is no limit. On the Atlantic seaboard there are 15,000 square miles of inshore fishing waters controlled solely by the Dominion. The sheltered coast fisheries of the Pacific in Canada extend over 7,180 miles of shore. Our "productive" forests cover 770,000 square miles with standing timber (see Canada Year Book) that represents (estimate of 1938) 273,000 million cubic feet. The amount of this that is classed as sawmill material in accessible localities would cut into 245,000 million board feet. This would build 25 million frame houses. To warm them we have 1,500 billion cords of wood; or we can use it as pulpwood and fall back on our coal.

Our geological survey estimates that Alberta alone has 16,588 square miles of coal beds containing 1,035,629,000,000 tons. With the other provinces that makes a national total of 1,200,000,000,000 tons. With our present population and present rate of use it will last 80,000 years. After that we must use water power, which is eternal. The sun brings it back after we use it. It is still impossible to estimate the potential horsepower of the unknown north. But of the available potential water power Canada has 33 million horsepower. This is about one tenth greater than all the water power developed in all Europe up to the war. So far Canada has not developed one quarter of it, and beyond it is a vast unknown reserve.

The mineral resources of the Dominion can only be described as colossal. All but a small proportion of the present production of metals comes from the Canadian Shield, the rim of rock encircling the Hudson Bay, and the Canadian Cordillera (in the Rocky Mountains). The formations of the Shield include copper, gold, iron, nickel, platinum, cobalt, zinc, radium, chromium and rarer metals. Canada's production of nickel is over 85% of the world's output; for gold Canada is second only to South Africa, with an indefinite prospect of advance. But as yet, says the official Dominion statistician, "only relatively small portions" of the mineral areas "have as yet been intensely prospected and much has still to be geologically mapped."

Beside such staggering figures of potential production who can doubt the answer to enquiry about a 100 million population. Doubt seems childish.

A Historical Misunderstanding

In reality the whole matter is a historical misunderstanding. Explorers came to North America and could find nothing in it corresponding to the fabulous wealth (as they reckoned it) which the Portuguese had just found in the East Indies and the Spaniards were finding in the West Indies.

But consider what was wealth in those days. Gold and silver and precious stones—there was nothing of that, or none that they could find in North America, and in what is now Canada relatively little, even if discovered, that they could have mined and smelted.

With these went the treasures of the East in spices—meaning cinnamon and pepper and such, the things that meant in their day the preservation of food in winter. Europe had not learned to use ice, knew little of the winter feeding of cattle on roots, killed off the lean beasts each fall, and peppered and spiced the half-rotten food to make it palatable.

Europe knew nothing of sugar. For sweetness they squeezed out honey, or let it ferment and made a messy drink of it, from which today even Ontario would turn aside.

Think what the West India sugar cane meant to Europe. Think of the glory of amber rum as it first beamed across the horizon. Hence all the magic of the Spice Islands, of the East redolent of myrrh and sandalwood, of Cuba the "Pearl of the Antilles" and of Santo Domingo, long reckoned as one of the great colonial prizes of the world.

With these came later the heavenly gift of tea from unseen China, and from "Araby" (wherever that was), "coffee"—another gift of the gods—its very name in Arabic meant "the drink," as if there were no other. What beside this was the frozen north of sombre spruce and broken water, from which might be dangerously gathered in the dark winter a few bundles of skins?

But where are now the treasures of the Spice Islands? And the scent of cinnamon? And where the sugar of the Antilles and the tea of Celestial China? There they were (till the temporary stringency of war) out on the kitchen shelf—the humblest of all domestic provision, too cheap to matter, not worth keeping in the Ice Box—the new symbol of the domination of the North.

For the age of spice and pepper passed into the age of timber and wheat and minerals, of coal and iron and power—and of a giant transport to move them about the world. The world moved north. Light, heat and power are enabling mankind to live in what had seemed for uncounted ages the "hyperborean north." Step by step and stage by stage invention made the process easier. We can harness now the coldest waterfall that ever jammed with ice, defy and utilize the very cold itself, turning its frozen lakes to landing stages, and from the snug comfort of indoors look out of windows at the raging blizzard.

Canada has fallen heir to this new wealth. This shift of the earth upon its axis gears the new mechanism of our industrial life.

Big Bell Mine Closed By War Difficulties

War conditions have closed Big Bell Mines, one of the major undertakings of western Australia, and one in which Canadians have a stake through Premier Gold Mining Co. which holds 160,000 of the 400,000 issued shares of the company.

Production of the property has been on a restricted scale ever since Pearl Harbor and dividend payments were curtailed some time ago. The mine has now been placed on a maintenance basis until a return to normal conditions, and the general manager, V. I. Mann, has gone to the United States.

Like other mines in the area, Big Bell encountered some difficulties in securing a supply of water for its operations due to high salinity of water used in metallurgical work. Big Bell obtained water from a series of wells sunk to depths of 30 ft. to 100 ft. in decomposed granite, three miles from the mine. Fresh water in the upper horizon contains a fairly high proportion of magnesium salts, and at the lowest horizons the water is stated to be too salty to be usable.

Feature of Big Bell community activities was the provision of an air-conditioned dormitory for men on the night shift, the benefit from which was important, for over a period of four months, shade temperature was stated to be invariably over 100 degrees.

The mine was worked by an open pit to a depth of 250 ft. and below that by sub-level stoping. The ore body is stated to have an average width of 100 ft. and an average grade of around 2.9 d.w.t. gold per ton.

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AD. 6561

Mining Concentrates

Bay Shore Zinc and Copper Mines is reported continuing its diamond-drilling program on property near Parry Sound, Ont. Two drills are being used and 25 holes have been put down to date.

• • •

Cockeram Red Lake Gold Mines shareholders have approved an increase in authorized capital from two million to three million shares and a new financing agreement which provides a firm commitment of $20,000 for 400,000 shares of stock. Options are granted under the deal on 600,000 further shares at prices from 15 to 80 cents a share. Development proposed includes an initial drilling program of 9,000 ft. during the winter to test the extension of the Madsen shear zone in which interesting values were secured last summer. The company has approximately a mile of ground on strike much of which has yet to be explored.

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Matalore Mining Corp. has resumed diamond drilling on its property adjoining Normetal Mining Corp. following completion of a magnetometer survey. The survey covered a belt approximately two miles long by half a mile wide to the northwest and a belt approximately one mile long by one half mile wide in the southeast block. Previous diamond drilling results gave further information on geological conditions which assisted in laying out the magnetometer survey.

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O'Leary Malartic Mines is stated to have arranged sale of a property adjoining Belleterre Quebec Mines, in the Mud Lake area, to J. P. Norrie and associates for 500,000 shares in a company to be formed.

• • •

Payore Consolidated Mines shareholders at a meeting Dec. 10 are passing on a proposed deal to transfer the company's assets to a new 3.5 million share company for 562,569 of its shares. Consummation of the sale will result in a distribution to Payore shareholders of approximately one new share for each five present shares held, it is stated. In previous work a shaft was put down on the Payore property to a depth of 390 ft. and considerable development work was carried out on levels established at 125-ft. intervals. At one time an ore estimate of 130,000 tons averaging $12.75 a ton was made.

• • •

Proprietary Mines shares were called for trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange on Dec. 4.

• • •

Siscoe area interest has been revived most markedly since Sullivan began securing values on new holdings and it is being predicted that by next month 12 to 15 drilling operations will be under way in the area. Much of the drilling is being carried out along important contact zones and it is hoped new deposits which escaped previous exploration will be turned up.

China Promises Huge Market

(Continued from page 11)

Korea, which Chinese hope will be state.

An article in an American magazine recently suggested that set up as an independent sovereign China might speed up its process of industrialization by demanding the transfer from Japan, as war reparations, of machinery, and equipment that is now the basis of Japan's own great industrial development. Dr. Chang said, "All we shall demand of Japan is the return of what she has stolen from us."

In "China's Struggle" Dr. Chang says, "Having fought our war of resistance for the last five and a half years, we should have made it clear before the world that our sacrifices have been made for freedom and independence. With our foreign comrades-in-arms we are contributing directly to an early attainment of a lastng peace and a happier world order . . . China has emerged from this war a dynamic and progressive nation, fully awakened to a new vision of international co-operation and reconstruction . . .

"Economically, China has enjoyed a unity and age-long stability of her own, particularly in the field of agriculture. But she has suffered from a slow rate of economic progress due to the lack of modern technological equipment. .

"A country so richly endowed by nature, so well provided by the industry and high ideals of her people, when finally equipped with a comprehensive network of railroads, will be in a position to ward off any future invasion and to become one of the bastions of the new order of world democracy."

Grateful for Help

To The Financial Post Dr. Chang said the Chinese people are grateful for Canada's efforts to supply her fighting armies with munitions of war. It is difficult to ship heavy armaments to China. "But we are banking heavily on the forthcoming Burma campagin. This should open up a highway to China that will make it possible for you to assist our armies."

"Canada," he added, "is materially helping China in winning through to peace and victory. We shall be grateful to Canada for, and Canada should greatly benefit from, the investment of Canadian capital, machinery, materials and skill and management in the industrialization of my country."

As a footnote to Dr. Chang's statement, it may be recalled that recently Roy G. Peers resigned as general manager of War Supplies Ltd. to become liaison officer between the Chinese War Supplies Agency and the Canadian Government with headquarters in Ottawa. Primarily this agency will be concerned with war materials for China, but, The Financial Post recently reported, it will also bridge the gap during reconstruction and pave the way for greatly extended trade between the two countries after the war.

Plan Marketing For Ont. Corn

Scheme Aims at Greater Output of Better Grade Corn

From Our Own Correspondent

WINDSOR—Ready for submission to the growers, a marketing scheme for the corn growing industry in Ontario has been prepared by members of the Ontario Farm Products Control Board, Essex-Kent Corn Growers' Co-operative and others. The scheme will control the marketing of all corn bought for resale in Ontario.

Elected by the growers, a local board composed of representatives of the seven districts into which the province is to be divided would be formed under the plan. An advisory committee of three from each district would also be elected annually. The corn growing area for corn sold as grain is divided into seven districts, three in Essex County, three in Kent County and one taking in the other parts of the province.

The scheme would give power to the board to negotiate methods of buying, establish grades, negotiate on price differentiation between grades, establish minimum prices and settle terms of contract. It would also empower the board to arrange for service and selling charges and exercise control over equipment.

Greater production of better corn is the main object of the plan. Establishment of a board office and employment of a full-time secretary is also proposed. Headquarters of the board has not been decided.

Growers meetings to give consideration to the plan will be held within the next three weeks.

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PLAYER'S NAVY CUT CIGARETTES

Investing For Tomorrow Article No. 17

Volume Key For B. C. Packers

Increased Plant Efficiency Overcomes Wartime Costs

By BRUCE MacKINNON

Salmon are very methodical fish. Each years, millions of them start life in the streams of British Columbia, then head for salt water. Two or four years later, according to the species, they are back, and the number that return to spawn bears a close relationship to the numbers of their parents four years earlier. There is a definite, methodical rhythm to the salmon run and to salmon packing.

For this reason men of British Columbia Packers Ltd., the empire's largest fish-packing organization, can ordinarily predict with a fair degree of accuracy how big a pack they will have this year, next year or the year after. This year's pack is below their estimates. With 1.2 million cases packed up to the end of October, the tag ends now coming in will not total more than 100,000 additional cases, may more probably run about 50,000 for a 1943 total of 1¼ million cases. That compares with 1.8 million cases in 1942 and a record 2.2 millions in 1941.

As in other industries, volume is the key to profits in fish-packing, and the lower volume for 1943 will inevitably mean lower earnings for British Columbia Packers Ltd. in the fiscal year which ends April 30, 1944.

But you can predict with almost equal certainty that runs will be improved the following year and still better the year after that.

Many Other Factors

If the size of the salmon run were the only factor in British Columbia Packers' earnings equation, predictions of that nature could be made fearlessly. Unfortunately, a host of other influences play an important part in determining the fortunes of the Pacific Coast packers.

To begin with, while the total 1943 pack is within 10% of 1939 and 1940 totals, the packs of individual species of salmon have varied far more widely. Sockeye, the highest grade, is down more than 35% from 1939 and is less than half the 1940 figure. Cohoes are 20% below 1939, while the balance has been regained on pinks and ketas, the lowest grades. Net result will be that the value of the 1943 pack will shrink more drastically than its volume.

Under wartime conditions shrinkage of this sort is of more than ordinary significance. On the intensely active Pacific Coast, war has boosted wages, and with them the cost of fish as well as the cost of packing it, by roughly 50%.

Last year a healthy pack provided the answer, but this year the lower volume has forced some of the higher cost producers to talk subsidies.

Develop New Lines

That such an expedient has not yet been made necessary in the case of British Columbia Packers Ltd. is due to the management's policy of increasing the operating efficiency of its plants and of developing new lines to share the burden of overhead.

Wherever possible, conveyor belts have been introduced to economize in the use of hand labor. Machines are used to head and clean the fish, to pack into cans, to seal and label the tins. Although some types of fish are still hand packed, every effort has been made to keep manual labor to the irreducible minimum needed for inspection and other tasks.

Along with this more efficient use of labor has gone a substantial growth in the number of lines handled and in consequence, in the number of months of continuous operation for the canneries.

The pilchard catch has been large this year, but only a small quantity of these can be packed in cans—the majority of the catch is converted to oil and edible meal. Oil yield this year per ton of fish unfortunately was only 75% of the normal yield.

Most important single product, from a volume point of view, has been the herring pack. In 1942 this ran to 1.2 million cases, against 1.6 million for 1941, with 1943 expected to equal 1942.

Quick-frozen Goods

Besides herring, B. C. Packers puts up canned pilchards, oysters and clams, and sells these and other sea foods in fresh, smoked and frozen condition. Quick-frozen products, marketed through a subsidiary, Edmunds & Walker, have gained a steadily widening market in western and central Canada.

The tremendous demands that have been placed on Canada's livestock industry have also played a part in B. C. Packers wartime economy. Heads, entrails and other waste from the canneries contain two war essentials, the makings of fish meal—high protein material used to fortify livestock and poultry feeds—and fish oil from which the soap companies extract glycerine. Fish oil can, with modern refining methods, be substituted for any of the uses to which vegetable oils are normally put.

New processes of refining animal and vegetable oils have given these oils almost as many possible transmutations as can be effected with petroleum. The fishy odor, long a barrier to wider use of fish oils, has been completely conquered by the new processes. Each year a larger proportion of fish oils is being blended to furnish vitamins A and D for stock and poultry. Soap continues to be the largest consumer of fish oil. Smaller amounts are used in the manufacture of paints, as oils for tanning leather, as cutting oils and as an ingredient in the manufacture of rubber.

Many Processes

To get the fish oil and meal, plant offal is first subjected to high pressure, which squeezes out the oil and water. The oil and water are then separated in a series of heated settling vats, in which the water moves to the bottom and the oil runs off the top, and finally, by a centrifuge similar to a cream separator, which whirls off the last drops of oil.

The wet meal remaining after the oil and water has been removed, is dried and cooked, then cooled, pulverized and put in bags for shipment. Operation of both the oil and meal lines is largely automatic.

Still widely believed to be a fertilizer, fish meal is far too valuable as an animal food to be spread on the land. But it has taken the wartime food shortages to drive that fact home and create a commercial demand for all the meal that B. C. packers have been able to produce. Development of this market, and the companion oil market, has turned waste to profit.

Another factor which has been of assistance in meeting high operating costs under fixed prices has been the wholesale marketing methods that have developed with Britain's need for Canadian sea foods.

Salmon sold by Canada in Britain is not merchandised through normal channels, the entire British take being marked in three grades, and the labels simply stating that the contents are "Canadian Salmon." Advertising in Britain, payment of agents' fees, have been eliminated.

Drawbacks of Method

Although this has brought a temporary operating economy, the method has its drawbacks. In the first place, those companies which had built up goodwill in Britain have not been able to maintain it under the present anonymous labelling system. Note that the labels do not even specify that the salmon comes from British Columbia.

Moreover, few of the packers approve of the grading method. Number One grade, as in Canada, is the famous Sockeye; Number Two includes the cohoe and other red salmon. But Number Three combines the pinks and the keta or "chum" salmon, the latter being regarded as definitely second to the pinks.

Since great care has been taken in the past to establish grades and qualities, the confusion between the two lowest grades will, it is expected, make it difficult to sell pinks in Britain in future.

But the most important drawback for B. C. Packers is that, through supplying Britain, it has not been possible to provide more than a dribble for the Canadian market. Normally, a little less than half the total salmon pack is sold in Canada, and B. C. Packers has devoted more than half its total to the domestic market. The policy has been backed up by intensive advertising of "Clover Leaf" and other brands, has been followed consistently even during periods of scarcity when export prices offered a premium over the domestic market.

Last year, Britain took the entire salmon pack. This year, only 200,000 cases will stay in Canada, but as Britain's larder continues to improve and in accordance with the policy announced by the Government that a larger percentage of the food produced in Canada shall be retained for domestic consumption, it is anticipated a much larger part of the 1944 pack shall be retained for sale in Canada.

A Profitable Policy

The policy has been a profitable one, and has enabled the company to maintain a relative stability not general to the industry. The allotment of 200,000 cases from this season's pack is helpful in re-establishing the connection, but it will still permit only one third of normal consumption within the Dominion.

And a great deal of the importance of that 200,000 cases will depend on how it is distributed. Distribution in accordance with the last normal year has been the general rule with WPTB, and it is anticipated that the rule will again be followed. Otherwise, not only B. C. Packers, but the retailers and wholesalers that handled its products would suffer a reduction in their share of the domestic salmon market.

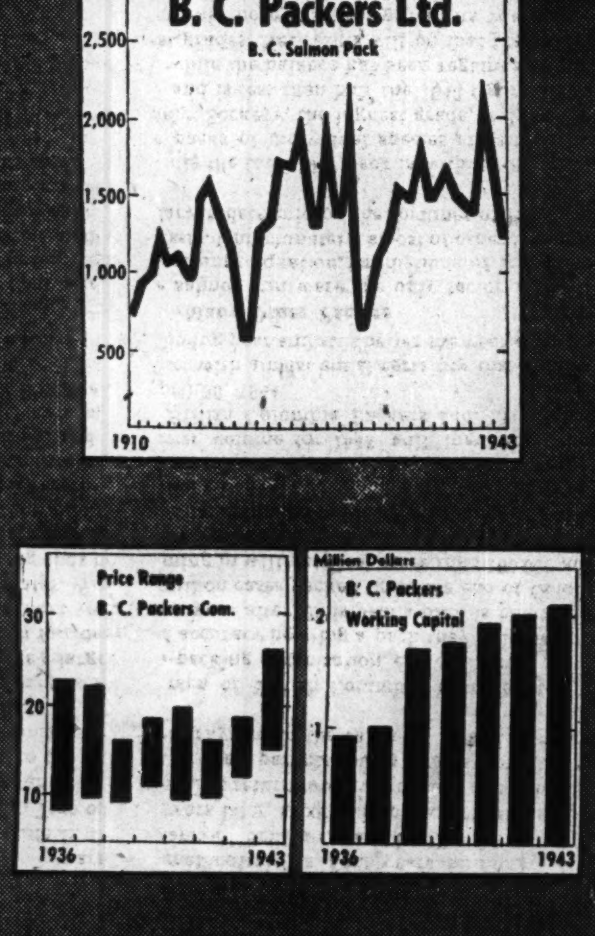
Although major marketing problems lie ahead, and although there will be a serious problem in adjusting prices to new methods of production with consequent new production costs, the company will undoubtedly emerge stronger from the war. Funded debt has been eliminated, working capital is approximately $400,000 (25%) higher than in 1939, and plant efficiency has been improved.

To these must be added the all-important factor that B. C. Packers is catering to a demand that is essentially stable. With its reserves stronger and its capital costs lower, the company's common stock is likely also to follow a more stable course in the postwar period.

B. C. PACKERS' STATISTICAL RECORD

Years ended April 30	Shares	Oper. earn.	Net profit	Working capital	Earn. per share	Price range of stock† High	Low
1943	$11,936,482	$1,346,439	$308,044	$2,100,466	$2.66	$26	$15
1942	12 212,296	1,359,161	423,510	2,011,340	3.11	18½	12
1941	7,852,985	697.455	206,852	1,918,424	1.52	16	9¾
1940	6,190,953	1,075,323	390,632	1,749.734	2.87	19¾	9
1939*	6,153,405	475,655	132,802	1,693,726	0.97	18¼	11
1938	......	......	......	......	....	16	9
Years ended Dec. 31							
1937	4,312,193	383,539	63,779	1,007.476	0.47	22	9¾
1936	4,520,770	385,766	100,047	921,808	0.73	22½	8

* Sixteen month period. † Calendar years.



Although the salmon pack for 1943 has dropped to some 1,250,000 cases in line with the salmon cycle, and this will almost certainly reduce the earnings on the year's catch, common shares of British Columbia Packers have this year gone to new high levels. Behind this move has been the steady improvement in working capital, payment of $1.50 annually in dividends over the past two years, complete elimination of the company's funded debt, and a basic improvement in the plan of operations of B. C. Packers, with fuller utilization of both equipment and materials.

Canada-U. S. Engineers Sign New "Reciprocity" Treaty

Establishment of a permanent joint-conference arrangement between the Engineering Institute of Canada and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers has followed an initial meeting held in Toronto two months ago. Robert M. Gates, president of the U. S. body, and Kenneth M. Cameron, Ottawa, EIC president, have jointly announced signing of an agreement for joint meetings, close collaboration of technical committees on special subjects, and consideration of joint research projects.

By this agreement the EIC hopes to extend to Canadian engineers and engineering students the specialized services of the ASME, states Austin Wright, Montreal, EIC general secretary.

Technical advances resulting from international co-operation of engineers and scientists in wartime are seen as warrant for carrying the tie-up into the peace period.

The EIC is Canada's over-all engineering national society; it has 200 members in the U. S. The ASME, devoting itself to the mechanical branch of the profession, has about 285 members in Canada, with a local division, styled Ontario Section and having headquarters in Toronto and student branches in Toronto, Queen's and B.C. universities.

A joint conference committee has been named to work out plans, with three members from each society. These are:

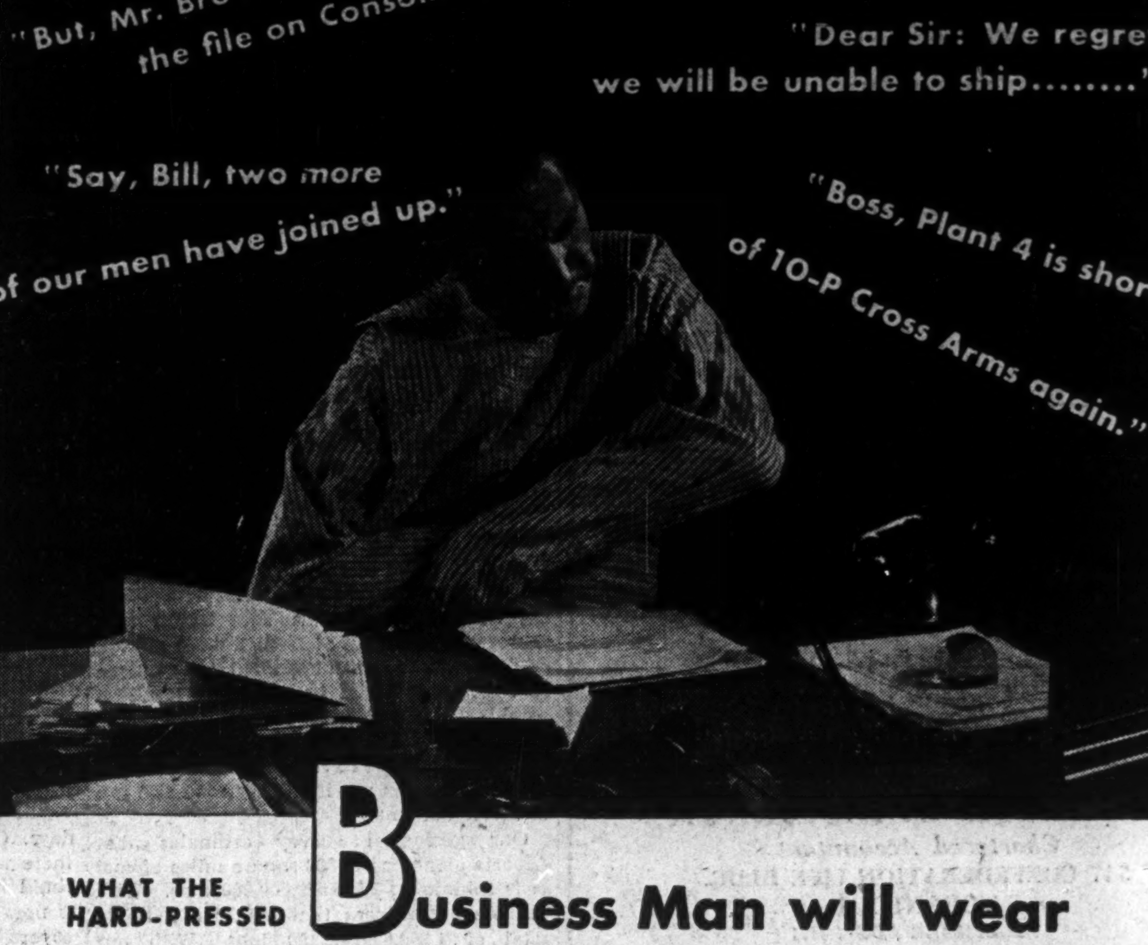
JAMES W. PARKER, Detroit Edison Co., former president ASME;
A. G. CHRISTIE, Baltimore, Md., Johns Hopkins University, former president ASME;
ALBERT E. WHITE, Ann Arbor, University of Michigan;
JOHN B. CHALLIES, Montreal, Shawinigan Water & Power Co.;
JOHN HALL, Toronto, Combustion Engineering Co.;
JOHN E. ARMSTRONG, Montreal, Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

U. of T. Offers Series City Planning Talks

To broaden the body of informed thought on town and city planning as a first step toward slum clearance legislation, the University of Toronto School of Architecture has announced a series of low-fee lectures on planning and housing. The Ontario Government is assisting financially and 25 lectures started Dec. 7 with an address by George S. Mooney, Montreal, director, Canadian Association of Mayors and Municipalities.

Speakers include:

L. W. ORTON, New York Planning Commissioner;
W. H. BLUCHER, director, U. S. Planning Officials;
ELIZABETH WOOD, manager, large housing estate, Chicago;
C. A. CURTIS, Queen's University, Kingston, E. R. ARTHUR, University of Toronto, both of the Dominion Postwar Housing sub-committee;
NORMAN D. WILSON, Canadian transportation authority;
TRACY D. LEMAY, Toronto City Planning Commissioner.



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Alberta Dairy Output Worth $33 Millions

The total value of dairy products turned out in Alberta during 1943 is put at $33 millions according to preliminary estimate. The figure represents an increase of $1 million, or 4.8%, over the 1942 totals. Dominion subsidies paid to farmers throughout the year are not included in the $33 millions estimate.

Milk production this year is about the same as last year when 1,789,709,700 lb. were produced. Milk for fluid sales, creamery butter and manufacture of ice cream is greatly increased this year. Smaller quantities were used in the manufacture of farm butter, Cheddar cheese and evaporated milk.

9 MERCHANDISING NEWSPAPERS

Hardware and Metal
Canadian Grocer
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LOOK TO THE WEST for a big POSTWAR MARKET

B. T. HUSTON

Mining, lumbering, shipbuilding, mixed farming, expanding fur production, better roads and improved tourist attractions — these are some of the factors that brighten the postwar outlook for Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

B. T. Huston, one of the senior editors of the Merchandising Newspapers Division of The MacLean Publishing Co. Ltd., has just returned from an extensive trip through Western Canada. Seeking information on current business trends and on the outlook for postwar development in the merchandising trades, he talked with wholesale and retail merchants, farmers, manufacturers, co-operatives and trade groups.

This is what he found: The Canadian west is in the best economic condition it has enjoyed for years. Farmers are paying off mortgages and debts with war-swollen incomes. Retailers' book debts are rapidly disappearing. Business is good, collections were never better and merchants face the postwar period with confidence that retailing was never on a sounder basis. Most retailers will greet the end of the war with clean credit sheets. Millions in Victory bonds and other wartime savings will provide a vast backlog of purchasing power that is expected to carry the west through the postwar rehabilitation period.

A series of articles based on his findings is now appearing over Mr. Huston's signature in the MacLean Merchandising Newspapers. Such contacts directly with businessmen in all parts of Canada are a "must" with each of these publications.

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